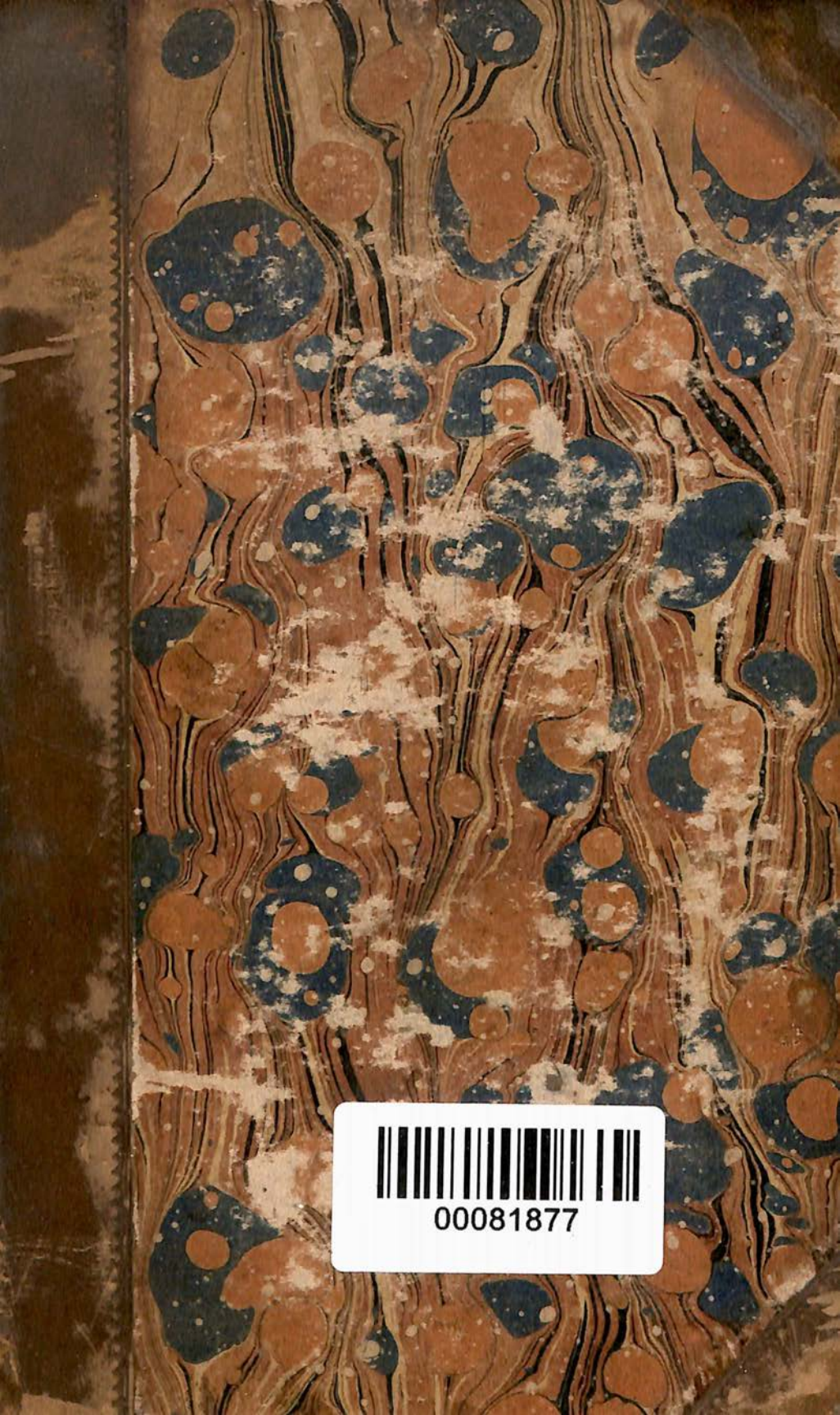
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# GENEALOGY AND SURNAMES:

WITH SOME

## HERALDIC AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

BY

WILLIAM ANDERSON,

AUTHOR OF "THE SCOTTISH NATION;" "LANDSCAPE LYRICS," ETC., ETC.

81877

OUR NAMES AND ANCESTRY, RENOWNED OR NO,
FREE FROM DISHONOUR, 'TIS OUR PRIDE TO SHOW.

EDINBURGH:
WILLIAM RITCHIE, 16 ELDER STREET.

MDCCCLXV.

# CONTENTS OF VOL. II.


| CHAPTER | | PAGE |
|---|---|---|
| I. | NEW DRURY LANE THEATRE—1794 | 1 |
| II. | A RECORD OF DEBT | 28 |
| III. | POLITICAL INTRIGUES | 63 |
| IV. | DEATH OF PITT—1806 | 100 |
| V. | 'THE DAY OF DUPES'—1811 | 138 |
| VI. | THE LAST INTRIGUE—1812 | 156 |
| VII. | THE BURNING OF DRURY LANE THEATRE | 185 |
| VIII. | OUT OF PARLIAMENT—1812 | 204 |
| IX. | DOWNWARDS | 232 |
| X. | DEATH—1816 | 261 |
| XI. | CHARACTER AND GENIUS | 286 |
| XII. | TOM SHERIDAN | 323 |
| XIII. | MRS. NORTON | 351 |
| XIV. | 'THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY' AND OTHER SHERIDANS | 449 |
| | INDEX | 475 |

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS TO VOL. II.

## (ON STEEL).

MISS LINLEY AND HER BROTHER. BY G. H. EVERY, FROM THE ORIGINAL PICTURE BY THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, R.A. (*Frontispiece.*)

THE HONBLE. MRS. NORTON. BY G. J. STODART, FROM THE ORIGINAL PICTURE BY JOHN HAYTER. (*To face page* 178.)

THE DUCHESS OF SOMERSET IN A FANCY COSTUME, AS QUEEN OF BEAUTY. BY G. J. STODART. (*To face page* 352.)

# THE SHERIDANS.

## CHAPTER I.

### NEW DRURY LANE THEATRE—1794.

THOUGH Sheridan had been in possession of the theatre for a dozen years, his embarrassments had begun early, and had steadily increased, but not so as to overpower his arts of contrivance. Not yet, however, shall we open the chapter of the shifts and devices by which he encountered debt and raised supplies. For these there was little excuse, as the theatre might have handsomely supplied his wants. At the lowest calculation he must have drawn some thousands a year as his share—possibly four or five. But all was carelessly administered or totally neglected. While the theatre was in this condition, the manager conceived a bold scheme for extrication. The debts on the house now reached to over £50,000, which included Garrick's mortgage still unpaid, together with

er charges on the shares. This was a heavy urden on so small a theatre, holding a slender audience. The brilliant idea now presented itself to Sheridan of building a vast temple, nearly double the size, and of obtaining from the public sufficient subscriptions to clear off the old debt, and build the new house. The money was to be raised on the patent or monopoly of the whole, which was the really valuable asset.

In this change the manager was prompted by many motives, the least of which was the necessity of repairs: for the late theatre—Garrick's—had been entirely renovated and restored only a year or two before his retirement. It seemed probable that a new house of vast accommodation, though with increased expenses, would add enormously to the profits, provided—an important qualification—the *public came in sufficient numbers.* The old house was a little larger than the late Haymarket Theatre; its nightly expenses were about £70, the profits of a full house about £160. The expenses of the new house would be at least double. But it ought to have been seen that a fatal blunder was being committed. For in exact proportion to its size would be the loss of effect, and of the capacity for seeing and hearing.

The unbusiness-like character of the scheme was also conspicuously shown. It was 'brought out' with great success, three trustees being appointed in whom all the moneys were to be vested, viz., Mr.

TO HIS GRACE

WILLIAM-ALEXANDER-LOUIS-STEPHEN,

DUKE OF HAMILTON, BRANDON, AND CHATELHERAULT,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

PREMIER PEER OF SCOTLAND,

AND

HERITABLE KEEPER OF THE PALACE OF HOLYROOD,

This Volume

IS, BY PERMISSION, MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS GRACE'S OBEDIENT FAITHFUL SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

# PREFACE.

THE foundation of this little book was a Lecture on Genealogy and Surnames, particularly the latter, which I once read in the Queen Street Hall Library, Edinburgh, to a rather select audience—"fit audience found though few"—about five or six years ago. On looking over the manuscript again last year, I was induced to enlarge it considerably, and with the addition of much new matter, I now publish it in its present shape.

Besides consulting the usual authorities on the origin and derivation of family names, I have been indebted to various sources—heraldic and historical, etymological and antiquarian—for the materials of the present volume, but especially to an excellent work on Surnames by Mr B. HOMER DIXON, printed for private distribution, Boston, 1857.

Considerable attention has, of late years, been directed to the origin of surnames, and, as in the following compilation, all mere theory or speculative conjecture as to the derivation of names, has been studiously avoided, I may be permitted to hope that to those who take an interest in such inquiries, my unpretending volume will not prove altogether unacceptable.

An exhaustive work on the subject is yet a desideratum in our literature. The field is so varied and wide that no one can traverse it with the fulness and completeness which would satisfy all requirements; hence the number of works on surnom-

inal matters that have recently issued from the press. To Mr MARK ANTONY LOWER belongs the praise of having gone over it, so far as England is concerned, more extensively and minutely than any other author of our time; and his well known "Essays on English Surnames," 2 vols., London, 1849, is, as yet, the only standard work on family nomenclature in this country. I have occasionally, though not often, referred to his pages, and have endeavoured not to encroach upon them. In its main features, the treatment of the subject in my little book is different.

My researches, it will be seen, have not been confined to English or Scottish surnames, but, in many instances, foreign names are included, as similar in meaning to those with which they are connected in the following pages. The heraldic notices introduced will, perhaps, be considered not out of place, as tending to give fresh interest to the family names to which they respectively belong.

The author thinks it proper to state that the account of the Coulthart family and Arms, inserted on page 37, rests entirely on the authority of the book quoted on page 38.

EDINBURGH, *April* 1865.

# CONTENTS.


PAGE

GENEALOGY, . . . . . 3

CHAPTER I.

ORIGINAL SIGNIFICANCE OF NAMES, . . . . 15

CHAPTER II.

PERSONAL OR DISTINCTIVE NAMES, . . . . 23

CHAPTER III.

NAMES FROM STRIKING PECULIARITIES, . . . . 27

CHAPTER IV.

NAMES FROM COLOUR AND COMPLEXION, . . . . 33

CHAPTER V.

SURNAMES FROM ANIMALS, . . . . . 36

CHAPTER VI.

SURNAMES FROM WEAPONS AND INSIGNIA OF WAR, . . 49

CHAPTER VII.

SURNAMES FROM TRADES, OFFICES, AND OCCUPATIONS, . . 54

CHAPTER VIII.

GENITIVE NAMES AND DIMINUTIVES, . . . 63

PAGE

CHAPTER IX.

SURNAMES FROM TREES, PLANTS, WATERS, AND RIVERS, . . 75

CHAPTER X.

SURNAMES FROM COUNTRIES, TOWNS, AND LANDS, . . . 87

CHAPTER XI.

SURNAMES FROM COUNTRIES, TOWNS, AND LANDS,—*continued*, . 98

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS SURNAMES, . . . . . 116

CHAPTER XIII.

CHANGE OF NAME, . . . . . 137

CHAPTER XIV.

NOMENCLATURE IN SCOTLAND, . . . . . 142

---

INDEX TO NAMES AND PERSONS, . . . . . 153

# GENEALOGY.

# GENEALOGY.

NONE of the sciences is less generally studied than that of Genealogy. Like all the others, though dry and repellent at first, when preseveringly followed out, it becomes, in the research, full of interest, and productive of great results.

An account of the origin, descent, and relations of families, is often a principal auxiliary to the true appreciation of history. In treating of persons who have distinguished themselves in their country's annals, not only are all those actions of their lives which have a bearing upon the character of the age in which they lived, or the well-being of the nation and community to which they belonged, to be considered, but their own family and personal extraction, standing, and descent.

The genealogist confines himself to tracing family lineages, or the course of succession in particular families. *That* is his peculiar department. He leaves to the annalist the chronicling of events in the order of their occurrence, and to the historian the filling up of the details and circumstances to which these dry facts refer, and the description of the causes from which they spring, as well as the consequences to which they lead. His sole purpose and pursuit is to be able to shew "who is who," and to distinguish those who are somebody from those who are nobody. Hence the attention he bestows upon the science of genealogy,—a word derived from two Greek nouns, γένος, race or lineage, and λόγος, account or description.

The technical and professional nomenclature of genealogy is not so perverse and unintelligible to the uninitiated as is that of any of the other sciences.

The principal of them are as follows :—

All persons descended from a common ancestor constitute a family.

A series of persons so descended, is called a line.

A line is either direct or collateral.

The direct line is divided into the ascending and descending.

By the Civil Law, as far as the seventh degree, particular names are given to the progenitors and descendants, as thus :—

PROGENITORS.

*Pater*,—Father.
*Avus*,—Grandfather.
*Proavus*,—Great grandfather.
*Abavus*,—Great great grandfather.
*Atavus*,—Great great grandfather's father; or great great grandmother's father.
*Tritavus*,—Great grandfather's great grandfather.
*Protritavus*,—Great great grandfather's great grandfather.

The other ascendants are called, in general, *majores*,—ancestors.

DESCENDANTS.

*Filius*,—Son.
*Nepos*,—Grandson.
*Pronepos*,—Great grandchild.
*Abnepos*,—Grandchild's grandson.
*Atnepos*,—Great great grandchild's son.
*Trinepos*,—Great great grandchild's grandson.
*Protrinepos*,—Great great grandchild's great grandson.

The other descendants are generally termed *posteri*,—posterity.

The collateral lines comprehend all those which unite in a common progenitor.

On the father's side they are termed, *agnati;* on the mother's side, *cognati*.

In a legal point of view, genealogical knowledge is essential for the establishment of family or personal claims. Every one should be able to define exactly his relationships and connexions, even when no question of property, or mere matter of law or right, is involved. It is both a natural and an honourable ambition on the

part of any man to have his genealogy traced, and where he has the means, and is "a virtuous and well-deserving person," to have his arms properly matriculated. In Scotland, especially, it might not in many cases be a difficult matter to connect those sprung from feudal houses, even though their birth might have apparently been humble, with some of the old nobility of the land; and the consciousness of being of the same blood and descent as a baronial family, however remote, is, with many, and ought to be with all, a spur to noble action and honourable enterprise.

Unfortunately, few families among the middle classes can see the necessity of having their pedigrees ascertained, or of preserving any papers or documents bearing upon them, that they may have their descents traced, and arranged in authentic genealogical order. Hence, it often happens that, in the case of persons falling heir to an inheritance or a title, it comes to be done of necessity, and both trouble and expense are incurred, which otherwise might, in some degree, have been avoided.

The neglect with which ancient documents is often treated in families arises frequently from mere carelessness; but, in most instances, from ignorance of their contents or their value. In many cases, these documents, unexamined perhaps for centuries, have been allowed to lie undisturbed in dusty old charter chests. Most people appear to be content with mere traditionary details of their lineages, without being at the pains to authenticate them by reference to proper records or regular genealogical authorities.

Among legal and recognized genealogical evidence may be mentioned, inquisitions, charters, seals, patents, inscriptions on old family monuments, and coats of arms duly matriculated; parish registers, manuscript records in family Bibles and other books; recitals in deeds of all kinds; marriage settlements. Dates and particulars on old tombstones, coffin plates, &c., are also held to be good proofs.

In the want of these, secondary evidence is admitted. Sometimes reputation is the only testimony that can be obtained, and thus even hearsay witness is allowed.

Some affect to hold in contempt the study of the succession of families. Others undervalue it, without being fully aware of the

importance of genealogical research. "There are some people," says Dr Lindsay Alexander, in his "Life of Dr Wardlaw," "who say they attach no importance to a man's descent, or to family honours, and despise those who do. Perhaps they may be sincere, but I cannot help thinking their judgment in this matter erroneous, and their feeling unnatural. 'The glory of children,' says the wisest of men, 'are their fathers;' and I do not see why an honourable descent should not be valued as well as any other blessing of providence.'"

In patriarchal nations, where the primitive form of society prevails, and the people are branched into separate tribes and distinct families, a knowledge of genealogy is carefully cultivated. Without an hereditary nobility, the honour of the tribe is concerned in maintaining a pure and regular system of family genealogy. In China, for instance, where the clan division exists, the sacred regard which the people cherish for their ancestry, causes the natives to become proficient in pedigrees, and deeply learned in lineages. We are told that amongst the whole immense population of the Celestial Empire, amounting to four hundred millions, the number of the clans is only four hundred and fifty-four, and the number of surnames is no more, all except thirty consisting of one syllable, these thirty having two. Their regard for ancestry is shewn conspicuously in the exclusion from the literary competitions, for which the Chinese are so renowned, of four classes, and their posterity for three generations, on account of their employments, which are deemed infamous:—1. Public profligate women and their descendants, who are not permitted the greatest privilege of Chinese citizenship, that of competition for literary honours. 2. Public play-actors, including those who have earned a living, as actors, and have made acting their profession. 3. The executioners, lictors, and the menial servants connected with mandarinates, including those who precede high mandarins when they appear in public, and are supposed to be ready to do any bloody or cruel act at the command of their masters, whether according to law or opposed to it. 4. The jailors and keepers of the prisons connected with Yamuns, or districts.

In the Highlands of Scotland, where the clan system existed in all its purity till the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1747, the sennachies, or bards, it is well known, preserved and

transmitted the genealogies of their chiefs, with the account of the family achievements, orally, from generation to generation.

In the sacred Scriptures genealogy has a prominent place. It was no part of the object of the Bible to teach science, but genealogy was indispensable to its structure, and therefore was it placed on a foremost ground. The pedigrees therein recorded have a meaning and significance entirely their own. In the Old Testament, how many are the lineages that are given of patriarchs and kings? And the New Testament begins with the ancestry and descent, traced by a Hand that cannot err, of the author of our redemption, who is "the heir of all things."

Among the Jews the greatest care was taken in framing and preserving the genealogical tables of the different tribes and families. These Scripture genealogies are more of a narrative than a tabular character. In modern practice, pedigree is illustrated either in the form of a table, tracing downwards from a common progenitor all the relationships of a family, direct and collateral; or in that of a tree, in which the oldest ancestor is placed as the root or foundation, from which spring all the families and connexions of the same stock. From this latter being at one time the favourite mode with genealogists, all kinds of tables of descent and succession acquired the name of genealogical trees.

Under the feudal system, history, as represented, was little better than a mere chronicle of wars and battles, a sort of muster roll of kings and nobles, and a long black list of rebellions, executions, and proscriptions. With the Conquest, properly speaking, was introduced into this island that system of heraldry which forms so material a portion of feudal usages, and which is an essential part of genealogical science. Just as in the Saxon times, there were very few fortified places in England, while during the Norman era, the face of the country became covered with castles, each with its donjon, towers and ramparts, so also was it that in the latter period, the peculiar observances, and badges, and emblazonments of heraldry, rendered marked, and separate, and distinct, the great feudal families of the kingdom, and with them the study and the knowledge of genealogy were most important.

Originating in Germany, the feudal system was, throughout the

Middle Ages, in force in most countries of the continent. William divided England into baronies, the entire soil of the country being held to be the absolute property of the sovereign. The estates thus divided were called feuds, or feofs,—a feud with hostile families, nobles, or clans, very common in those days, took its name from *feu*, the French word for fire. These feofs were held of the king, by his chief men called barons, tenants, *in capite*, of the crown, upon the condition of their doing homage, and swearing fealty to him, and attending him in his wars at the head of a certain number of armed men, their own vassals and retainers. With feudalism, new names began to be adopted, many of them derived from the lands and districts so conferred, or from the feudal relations springing out of the new state of things introduced by the Conquest.

The ancient charters were principally, almost wholly, written by monks, not by lawyers. Indeed, in days of old there were scarcely any lawyers in the kingdom. The author of an "Account of Scotland," written in 1590, thirteen years before James VI. ascended the English throne, says, "Of lawyers there are but few, and those about the sessions at Edinburgh; for that in the shires all matters are ended at the great men's pleasures." The people had then few rights of their own to defend, and not much money to disburse; and as for the "great men," they could maintain their claims, right or wrong, by their good swords, and rather disdained than otherwise the assistance of the men of the law. The monks in those brave old times had the writing of the charters, but they wofully neglected the registration of the births, deaths, and marriages of the people, on which genealogy entirely depends. Even after the Reformation this was a matter not attended to as its importance required. In an article on "Hume and his Influence on History," in the "Quarterly Review" (vol. lxxiii., page 561), the late Sir Francis Palgrave says, "Parish registers were never kept in any part of the world until the sixteenth century. The only mode by which the Piavano of St Giovanni, the baptistery of Florence, took an account of the infants he baptised (and all the infants of the city were brought thither), was by putting beans into a bag—a white bean for a girl, a black bean for a boy, and then casting them up at the end of the year." In France there appears to have been registers as early as 1308. In

Spain they were instituted in 1497. In that year, for the purpose of putting an end to the frequency of divorces on the ground of affinity, Cardinal Zimenes, Archbishop of Toledo, in a synod held by him in that diocese, ordained the keeping of registers in every parish. In England parish registers are said to have been first begun to be kept in 1538, being, says Dr Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester, in his "Directions to Churchwardens," "first ordered by the Lord Vicegerent Cromwell, in the thirtieth year of King Henry VIII., and from thence all parish registers have their beginning." The injunction or order of Cromwell for the purpose, was issued two years after the general dissolution of the monasteries, although several partial registers appear to have been commenced at different places prior to 1538. In Scotland, registers of baptisms and proclamations of marriage were ordered to be made by the fourteenth canon of the Provincial Synod of the Scottish Clergy, held at Edinburgh in 1551; but this fourteenth canon did not extend to the registry of burials. On the 10th December 1616, the Scottish Privy Council ordained, "that in every parish of the kingdom there shall be one famous book and register maid by the minister of the parish, to insert thairintill the tymes and names of the persons to be married, and of the bairns to be baptized, within the said parish, with the witnesses of the saidis bairns, as also the names and tymes of persons deceased within the same."

The regular formation and safe custody of the parish registers were never so carefully attended to, either in England or Scotland, as they ought to have been, and in both countries religious dissenters were entirely excluded from them. In Scotland, indeed, the seceders of 1732, in their extreme dislike to have any connexion with the State Church, refused to register the births of their children, fancying the parish registers an appendage of the Established Church, some of them even going the absurd length of paying the session-clerk his dues, but forbidding the registration.

In Scotland, previous to the passing of the Act of 1854, the registers of baptisms appear to have been the most correctly kept —those of marriages were very defective, nearly all the irregular marriages, such as those celebrated by justices of the peace, having been left unregistered. A record, however, of Border matches,

was kept by the blacksmith, or other functionary who presided. Very few registers of burials were kept in any of the Scottish parishes, from various causes, but particularly from the act of 1783, imposing a fine of threepence on every entry of burial, &c.

Dissenters, usually, had separate registers of their own, every congregation keeping a book of births or baptisms of children of their members, and, where they had burial grounds, burial registers also. As they were not allowed, in England, to marry in their chapels till a comparatively recent date, there were very few marriage registers among them. Parish registers are the best source of genealogical evidence that can be produced, for in all cases where a pedigree is to be traced back as far as it will go, their importance is paramount to all other, as they carry with them legal authority. On the subject of parish and general registers, genealogists should consult Mr Hubback's "Treatise on the Evidence of Succession to Real and Personal Property and Peerages" (London, 1844); Mr Southernden Burn's "History of Parish Registers in England, also, of the Registers of Scotland, Ireland, the East and West Indies," &c. (London, 1862); and Mr Turnbull's "Memoranda of the State of the Parochial Registers of Scotland" (Edinburgh, 1849).

In all times the clergy, as a body, took little or no interest in the state of the parish registers. They never seemed to comprehend the value of a systematic registration in their parishes; thereby, as ecclesiastics, shewing a marked difference to the conduct of the Jewish priesthood, with whom genealogy was a sacred duty. The fourth book of Moses is called Numbers, from its containing an account of the numbering and marshalling of the Israelites in the wilderness of Sinai. We are there told (chap. i. verse 18), that Moses and Aaron "assembled all the congregation together, on the first day of the second month, and they declared *their pedigrees* after their families, by the house of their fathers, according to the number of the names, from twenty years old and upwards, by their polls." The ninth chapter of first Chronicles begins with the words, "So all Israel were reckoned by genealogies." I cannot help thinking that the respect, not to say reverence, which, in this country, is felt for families of birth, has a deeper source than any mere slavish sense of inferiority or undue obsequiousness, and that it springs from the desire,

implanted in every well constituted mind, to recognize the claims of race and ancient descent, and to give due homage to the refinement of manners and taste with which they are almost invariably accompanied.

In Scotland, the care of their own peculiar parish records—meaning thereby their sessional books—was all that the parish ministers seemed to care about. These, as a representation of by-gone manners, and interesting enough to the mere antiquary, no doubt had and have their own peculiar worth; but their preservation is of less importance than an accurate and authentic record of the births, deaths, and marriages of their parishioners. The parish registers, defective and imperfect as they were, both in England and Scotland, very frequently, from the untrustworthiness of their custodians, were tampered with, leaves were torn out, and fictitious entries inserted. A few parishes possessed regular registers, while some made only occasional entries, and others kept no register whatever.

As regards a national system of regular registration, no provision at all was made in England till the very last year of the reign of William IV. In 1836 an act was passed for "registering births, deaths, and marriages in England," and establishing a civil administration. This act was explained and amended in 1837. On the 7th August 1854, the royal assent was given to "an act to provide for the better registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland." A "marine register" for births and deaths at sea, and a "foreign register," in which the births, deaths, and marriages of Scottish subjects in foreign countries may be recorded by the Registrar-General, were provided for by two subsequent acts.

Although the Government has thus very properly, though tardily, attended to the compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages throughout the three kingdoms, no father or other head of a family should neglect still to keep and preserve the private family registers, for the use and benefit of the family descendants. The duty of doing so has not been done away by the enactment of the legal obligation of public registration. Family registers should be kept on the blank leaves of the Family Bible, long the good and laudable use and wont in many well-regulated and orderly households of the land. I lately read in a

newspaper, that an honest farmer, in the parish of Watten, Caithness-shire, had adopted a very original and curious mode of registering the births of his children. The blank leaf of the Bible, as it ought to be, is the register; but instead of the birth being recorded, the event is marked by a reference to some notable occurrence or other that took place in the parish on or about the time. He records them in this manner:—"Wir Betty was born on the day that John Cathel lost his grey mare in the moss. Jemmie was born on the day they began mending the roof o' the kirk. Sandy was born the night my mother broke her leg, and the day before Kitty gaed awa' wi' the sodgers. The twins, Willie and Marget, was born the day Sandy Bremmer bigget his new barn, and the vera day after the battle of Waterloo. Kirsty was born the night o' the great fecht on the Reedsmas, in Barlan, atween Peter Donaldson and a south country drover, forbye the factor raised the rent that same year. Anny was born the night the kiln gaed on fire, six years syne. David was born the night o' the great speat, and three days afore Jamie Miller had a lift frae the fairies." Even this is better than nothing. There are many families who have their own pedigrees fully and completely registered in their household Bibles,—the most appropriate place of record that can be found, and always of high authority in our courts of justice. It is a practice that should be followed by all.

# SURNAMES.

# SURNAMES.

## CHAPTER I.

### Original Significance of Names.

It must be at once obvious that all proper names originally conveyed a meaning. Thus, in the Hebrew, Adam signifies red earth; Abel is vanity; Abraham, father of many nations; Joab, fatherhood; Absalom, father's peace; Isaac, laughter; Israel, prevailing with God; Samuel, heard by God; Daniel, God is judge; Ezekiel, God strengtheneth; Gabriel has the same meaning; Eleazer, the God of help; Lazarus, destitute of help; Ezra, helper; Elijah, the Lord is my God; Elisha, the salvation of God; Michael, who is like God? Nathaniel, the gift of God; Emmanuel, God with us; Judah, confession; Reuben, the son of vision; Benjamin, so called by his father, as the son of his strength, but named by his mother, Benoni, the son of her sorrow; Barnaby, a prophet's son; Bartholomew, the son of him who made the waters to rise,—this has become a surname; David, well-beloved; Saul, desired; Amos, a burden; Jacob, a supplanter; Joshua, a saviour; Joseph, addition; Josias, the fire of the Lord; Hezekiah, cleaving to the Lord; John, the grace of the Lord; Jonathan, the gift of the Lord; Obadiah, the servant of the Lord; Tobias, the goodness of the Lord; Zacharias, remembering the Lord; Zedekiah, the justice of the Lord; Job, sorrowing; Joel, acquiescing; Enoch, instructed or dedicated; Ephraim, fruitful; Esau, completed; Moses, drawn out; Gideon, a breaker; Jonah, a dove; Malachi, my messenger; Matthew, a gift; Solomon, peaceable; Phinehas, of bold countenance ("then stood up Phinehas, and executed judgment"); Simeon, hearing; Simon, obedient; Thomas, a twin; Isaiah, the Lord is my salvation.

Of Latin names, Adrian is a helper,—this is both a baptismal name and a surname; in the Italian form it is Adriani, and in

the Spanish, Adriano. There were six Popes of the assumed name of Adrian, the fourth of whom—whose own name was Nicholas Breakspear—was the only Englishman who has ever attained the Papal dignity; born towards the close of the eleventh century, at Langley, near St Albans, he died in 1159. Anthony is flourishing; Bennet from Benedict, blessed,—a surname; Boniface, a well-doer; Cæsar, adorned with hair, the name having been given in consequence of one of the Julian tribe in Rome being born with a thick head of hair (*cum cæsarie*); or, according to some, from his being cut out of his mother's womb (*ex cæso matris utero*); or, as others say, from one of them having kept an elephant, which in the Phœnician language bears that appellation. Even this famous Roman name has become an English surname; corrupted into Czar, it is the title assumed by the Emperor of Russia. Augustus is sacred, venerable, majestic; Cecil, dim-sighted,—an English surname ennobled in the person of Robert Cecil, the youngest son of the celebrated Lord Treasurer Burghley; he was Secretary of State in the time of Queen Elizabeth and James I., and was created Baron Cecil in 1603, Viscount Cranbourne in 1604, and Earl of Salisbury in 1605, and died 24th May 1612; his descendant was created Marquis of Salisbury in 1789; Aubrey says, "that the true name is Sitstilt, an old Monmouthshire family;" "'tis strange," he remarks "they should leave off an ancient British name for a Roman one, which I believe Mr Verstegan did put into their heads, telling them they were derived from the Roman Cecilli."

Clement is mild tempered; Constantine, resolute; Felix, happy; German, near kinsman; Hilary, merry, cheerful,—a surname. An English family of this name possesses a baronetage of 1805. Laurence, crowned with laurel,—also a surname; Lionel, a little lion; Lucius, shining; Mark, a hammer; Martin, martial, —both a Christian name and a surname; Maurice, sprung of a Moor; Oliver, an olive,—both a Christian name and a surname; Patrick, from Patricius, a nobleman; Paul, small, little; Peregrine, a foreigner; Quintin, belonging to five; Rufus, reddish; Tristram, sorrowful; Valentine, powerful; Vincent, conquering,—an English surname. A Surrey family of this name possess a baronetcy conferred in 1620. Vivian is, living,—a surname ennobled in the person of Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, a distinguished

general officer, master-general of the Ordnance from May 1835 to September 1841, in which year he was created Baron Vivian, died in 1842. In the form of Vyvyan, it is borne by a family in Cornwall, who possess a baronetcy of 1644. Urbane is courteous; Crispin, having curled locks. St Crispin's day, the 25th of October, is famed in English history as the one on which the memorable battle of Agincourt was fought, in 1415. The legend concerning him is thus related by the Rev. Alban Butler, in his "Lives of the Saints:"—"St Crispin and St Crispinian, two glorious martyrs, came from Rome to preach at Soissons, in France, towards the middle of the third century; and, in imitation of St Paul, worked with their hands in the night, *making shoes*, though they were said to be nobly born, and brothers." Hence St Crispin became the patron saint of the shoemakers. Crispina, a noble Roman lady, is most likely to have been the person who got her name from "having curled locks."

The fore-name, Algernon, a favourite one with the noble family of Northumberland, was derived from William de Percy, who, in 1096, accompanied Duke Robert to Palestine, and was called William Als gernons, or, William with the whiskers, all the rest of the party being shaven and shorn, as was the fashion with the Anglo-Normans in those days.

In the British, Cadwallader, means valiant in war; Owen, nobly descended; Griffith, having great faith; Howell, sound, or whole,—from the Welsh hual, generous, frank; Lewellyn, like a lion; Meredith, the roaring of the sea; Morgan, by sea, a mariner. Sir Henry Morgan, the celebrated buccaneer of the seventeenth century, well deserved to bear this surname, as he lived and flourished on and by the sea. The son of a Welsh farmer, he turned a sea-freebooter, took Porto Bello and Panama from the Spaniards, and for several years continued to enrich himself and his followers, by the success of his marauding expeditions against the Spanish galleons and possessions in America and the West Indies. At last, having amassed a large fortune, he settled at Jamaica, of which island he was appointed governor by Charles II., and knighted. In the history of American freemasonry, this name of Morgan has a painful conspicuousness. A William Morgan, a native of Virginia, residing in the western part of the State of New York, had, in August

1826, announced his intention of publishing a work divulging the obligations and secret proceedings of the masonic order, in which he had been initiated. This alarmed his brother masons, and after in vain attempting to dissuade him from the proposed publication, and subjecting him to various annoyances, charging him with *petit larceny*, and instituting a civil suit against him, a secret conspiracy was formed; he was forcibly abducted, taken to Fort Niagara, and secured in the magazine of the fort, at that time unoccupied by any of the forces of the then United States. There he was deprived of life, which it was considered he had forfeited by the violation of his oath, and the betrayal of the secrets of freemasonry. On the circumstances becoming known, it was soon turned, as is the custom with everything in America, to political purposes. An anti-masonic party was formed, and becoming very strong in the State of New York, soon extended to other parts, everywhere aiming at political ascendancy.

The Italianized forms of the surname Morgan, are Morghen, and Morgagni. Of the former name was the celebrated engraver Raphael Morghen, born at Naples in 1758. In 1782, he was invited to Florence, to engrave the masterpieces in the Florentine gallery. He was also employed by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to engrave Leonardo da Vinci's noble composition of the Last Supper, painted on the wall of the refectory in the Convent of the Dominicans, at Milan. In 1803 he was chosen an associate of the French Institute, and in 1812 he was invited to Paris by the great Napoleon, who treated him with much kindness. Of the latter name was Giambattista (John Baptist), a learned physician and anatomist, born at Forli, in Romagna, in 1682; appointed professor of medicine in Padua, in 1712, died in 1771. His name has been given to several parts of the body discovered by him. The phrase, "morganatic marriage," applied to a left-handed union between royal personages, and parties inferior to them, who cannot enjoy the same privileges of rank, nor their children inherit their possessions, is from the Gothic word *morgjan*, to limit or shorten.

Among female names, in the Hebrew, Eve signifies causing life; Abigail, the father's joy; Deborah, a bee; Hannah, whence Anna and Anne, gracious; Esther, secret; Hagar, a stranger; Judith, praising; Martha, bitterness, and what we

are accustomed to consider the sweet name of Mary, means exactly the reverse of sweet, bitter; Rachel, is a lamb; Rebecca, fat or plump, a favourite name with Jewesses; Ruth, trembling; Salome, perfect; Elizabeth, peace of the Lord; Eliza is the same name shortened; Susanna, in English abbreviated into Susan, a lily. Magdalene is Syriac, and means magnificent, while Maud or Matilda, is Greek, and signifies a lady of honour.

The following are from the German: Adeline, the same as Sarah, a princess; Alice, Alicia, noble; Emma, a nurse; Frances, free; Gertrude, all truth; Margaret, a pearl.

Many female names are from the Greek, for instance, Agatha, good; Agnes, chaste; Alethèa, not a very common name in this country, the truth; Althea, hunting; Berenice, a bringer of victory; Bertha, bright or famous; Catherine, pure; Dorcas, a wild roe; Dorothy, the gift of God; Helena, alluring,—hence Helen and Ellen; Olympia, heavenly; Penelope, a turkey; Phœbe, the light of life; Sibylla, the counsel of God; Sophia, wisdom. Tabitha, is Syriac, and means a roe.

From the Saxon we have Edith, originally Eadith, happiness; Eleanor, all fruitful; Mildred, speaking mild; Rosamund, rose of peace; Winifred, winning peace.

From the French come Amy, Amelia, in English, Emily, a beloved; Blanche, fair; Charlotte, all noble; Joyce, pleasant; Melicent, sweet as honey. From the Spanish, Isabella, fair Eliza. From the Italian, Rosabella, a fair rose; and from the Latin, Arabella, a fair altar; Barbara, foreign or strange; Beatrice, making happy; Cecilia, feminine of Cecil, dim-sighted; Clara, clear or bright; Constance, constant; Grace, favour; Letitia, joy or gladness; Priscilla, somewhat old; Rosa, a rose; Ursula, a female bear; Caroline, the female of *Carolus*, Charles, noble-spirited. Bridget is Irish, and means, shining bright.

The Greeks, with the exception of a few families at Athens and Sparta, had no family names, but their single names were very significant, as, Achilles, a freer from pain; Ambrose, immortal,—a surname rendered immortal in literature by the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* of Professor Wilson in "Blackwood's Magazine," from their supposed scene, Ambrose's tavern, Edinburgh, (now removed for the new Register House); Andronicus, a con-

queror of men; Apelles, not black at all,—a strange name for the most eminent painter of antiquity; Eustace, standing firm; Hector, a stout defender; Demetrius, sprung from earth; Erasmus, worthy to be loved. The great scholar of this name, Desiderius Erasmus, the illegitimate son of one Gerard, by the daughter of a physician, was born at Rotterdam, 1467, and died at Basle in 1536. Eusebius is religious. The ecclesiastical historian of this name, a native of Palestine, was bishop of Cæsarea about 313, and died about 338. Ptolomy is mighty in war.

Of Greek names in common use as first names, are, Alexander, a helper of men; Andrew, courageous; Basil, kindly; Christopher, bearing Christ; Ernest, earnest, serious, — a favourite German fore-name; Eugene, nobly descended. The distinguished military commander of this name, Prince Francis Eugene, of Savoy, the companion in arms of the great Duke of Marlborough, was born in Paris, in 1663, and died in 1736, aged seventy-two. Denis is belonging to the god of wine; St Dionis, Dionysius, or Denis, according to the tradition of the Romish Church, upon St Paul's preaching at Athens, was converted to Christianity, and became the first bishop of that city. St Denys, the patron saint of France, was bishop of Paris, and, with other martyrs, was beheaded in the year 252, at Montmartre; *Mons Martyrum*, "the mountain of martyrs," so called in honour of them. Among the wonderful stories recorded of this saint, is one that his body, after decapitation, rose upon its feet, and took its own head up in its hands, and carried it about two miles. George is a husbandman; St George, the tutelar saint of England, since the time of the first Norman kings, was a native of Cappadocia, and became a military tribune in Palestine; under his name and ensign, Edward III. of England, instituted the Order of the Garter. Giles is a little god; Luke, a wood, or grove; an English surname, also Lucas; Nicholas, victorious over the people; Peter, a rock or stone; Philip, a lover of horses; Sebastian, to be reverenced. Sebastian, king of Portugal, born in 1554, ascended the throne at three years of age, on the death of his grandfather, John III., and was killed in battle against the Moors, in Africa, in 1578. Stephen is a crown or garland. An able Greek grammarian and lexicographer of the sixth century was named Stephanus Byzantinus, or Stephen of Byzantium.

Of ancient Greek names are, Xenophon, a speaker in a foreign tongue; Menelaus, abiding people, withstanding people; Demosthenes, strength or power of the common people; Theodore, the gift of God; Theophilus, a lover of God; Theodosius, given of God; Timothy, Timotheus, a fearer of God, as was Timothy, the faithful and beloved disciple of St Paul, who was a native of Lycaonia, in Phrygia, the son of a Pagan father and Christian mother. Timotheus, the most celebrated lyric poet and musician of antiquity, a native of Miletus, in Caria, a district of Asia Minor, and who flourished at the court of Philip of Macedon, and his son Alexander, is said, by Pausanias, to have completed the lyre by the addition of four new strings to it. In the well-known ode of Dryden, "Alexander's Feast, or the Power of Music," Timotheus is represented as being able to lull the mighty conqueror to love, or rouse him to fury and revenge, by his "sounding lyre," until Cecilia, "inventress of the vocal frame," appeared.

Another Greek name was Photius, light (from φῶς, φωτὸς, "lux)," a celebrated patriarch of Constantinople in the ninth century, styled by Gibbon, "a universal scholar," whose fame will ever remain memorable in the history of Byzantine literature. Of a noble stock, and connected, through his mother, with the imperial family at Constantinople, he is supposed to have been born about 820, and was at first a captain of the guard and a privy councillor. He was sent on an embassy to Samara, then the capital of the Abbasside Caliphs, and on his return to Constantinople, he was, on the deposition of the patriarch Ignatius, in 858, selected to fill his place. His irregular election was condemned by Pope Nicholaus I. and his successor John VIII., but he maintained unswervingly the dignity of his patriarchate, and its independence of the papacy. Deprived, in 867, by the Emperor Basilius I., he lived eleven years in exile, but was restored by the same monarch, and retained the patriarchate till 886, when he was banished by Leo, the philosopher, the son and successor of Basilius, and his own pupil. He died in Armenia, about 891. In ecclesiastical history, he is known as one of the great promoters of the separation of the Eastern from the Western Church. His "Bibliotheca" contains the substance of the writings of nearly three hundred ancient authors, whose works

have perished. The "Letters of Photius, by John N. Valotta, late director of the Greek school at Syros," were published in the original Greek, with a life, at London, in 1864.

The majority of people have no curiosity as to the precise meaning or origin of a name. If a stranger comes amongst them they will ask his name, and content themselves with hearing it, unless it is a very singular one indeed; but that is all, its significance, origin, or derivation, does not concern them in the least, and they take no pains to ascertain the one or the other.

Among Indian tribes and savage nations, the case is different. All their own names have a distinct, and, in nearly every instance, a personal meaning; and they evince an eager desire to know that of every one they hear. In the case of a stranger, if they cannot translate his name, they give him a significant appellation in their own dialect. This is also the practice among the Arabs, who call no one by his own name, but by that of his father. A person whose father's name is Ali, and his own Zoar, is not called Zoar, but Ebn Ali, the son of Ali; and his own son, if he has one, becomes Ebn Zoar.

Lower, in his "Essays on English Surnames" (vol. i., page 3), relates the following anecdote as an illustration of a meaning being given to a name by an Arab chief. The Imam of Muscat employed as his physician an Italian gentleman, and on his being introduced he demanded his name. "Vincenzo," was the reply. "I don't understand you," said the Imam, "tell me the meaning of the word in the Arabic." The Italian translated it by Mansour, victorious. The Imam, charmed with the happy presage attached to this designation, uniformly styled him Cheik Mansour.

## CHAPTER II.

### Personal or Distinctive Names.

Names derived from personal and moral qualities, come within the category of those having originally a meaning in themselves. Under this head fall what the writers on surnames absurdly call nicknames. Some of the Norse names are very expressive. In the Sagas we meet with Bjorn, son of Ketil, flatnose; Thorfinn, the skull-cleaver; King Erick, the bloody axe; Einar, the hard-chopped; Sigurd, the stout; Havard, the prosperous; Bardi, the white; as well as Bardi the black; Halfdan, the long-legged; Thorstein, the red; Hundi, the whelp, son of King Olave, hence the surname Hundason; Bjorn, the crook-handed; Hugo, the modest, and Hugo, the stout,—both of Welsh kindred; King Magnus, the bare-legged or barefoot. In Prussia, there is a Count Von Barfuss, that is, Count of Barefoot, who carries three barefeet in his Arms. King Harald Harfagra, or the fair-haired, perhaps the most renowned of the Norwegian kings, was the son of Halfdan, one of the Vikings, who was called the munificent and food-sparing, because he gave his followers plenty of money, but nearly starved them to death. Harald Harfagra banished from Norway the Jarl Heirulf, or Gangerolf, that is, the walking-wolf, so called on account of his great size, which obliged him to go on foot, as no horse could carry him. This walking wolf betook himself to the north of France, and there became known in history as Rollo, Duke of Normandy, great great grandfather of William the Conqueror.

The system of personal names prevailed extensively in the Highlands of Scotland. A particular and well known instance of this is that of the famous Colkittoch, one of the officers of the great Marquis of Montrose in his Scottish wars of 1645. He was

a Macdonald, and called Colkittoch, from being left-handed. Even so late as the close of the seventeenth century, at least four highland chieftains were distinguished by names having reference to personal deformities. These were, Mackenzie, the black-kneed, MacKeinich Glundhu; MacIntosh, the squint-eyed, Mac an Toshich Claon; Chisholm, the crook-eyed, Shisalach Came; and Hugh Fraser, Lord Lovat (born 1666), who, from a black spot on his upper lip, was called black-spotted son of Simon, MacShimi Baldu.

The French Le Camus, means flat-nosed; and Le Chauf, the bald. The Welsh Fane, is slender; the Italian Grace, and the French Le Gras, anciently Le Gros, big, fat. The French Le Grand is great, or tall; Grandjean, great John; Le Long (French), Long (English), Lang and Laing (Scotch), and Hoog (Dutch), mean simply, long or tall. The Dutch Grootjan means big John; the German Stumff, stumpy or short; the Anglo-Norman Zouche, has the same meaning, and both denote the stump of a tree. The first of the name of Zouche in England was William le Zusche, that is, William the Short, who died about 1200. The barony of De la Zouche, in England, dates from 1308. William la Zouche was summoned to parliament as a baron, in the reign of Edward II. The name Short, like Long, speaks for itself, and so does Littleman, Littleboy, Littlejohn, and Meiklejohn. It is curious that in most languages it is usually John that comes in for the name of all the distinctive personal deformities and peculiarities, and all of a humble or whimsical order; not like William, who boasts the aristocratic Fitz William, son of William. Kortman, in Dutch, is curt man, that is, short man, and Korthals, short neck. The Italian Piccolomini, for as big as it looks, is only piccolo uomo, sons of a little man. The Indian word Piccanini, children, seems a corruption of it. The Dutch Klein, like the Welsh Vaughan, means little. The English, Petty, the family name of the Marquis of Lansdowne, from the French Petit, has the same meaning. The name Malemains, in French, means bad hands. The Italian De Malatesti, the family name of the Counts of Rimini, is, of the Headstrongs. The Italian name Malavista means bad eyesight. Gian Francesco Barbieri, a celebrated master of the Bolognese school of painting, had the name of Guercino conferred on him because he was

squint-eyed. The German Hartmann, like the Scotch Hardy, means a hardy man. The English name Hartman, may, however, have originated in the chase, and been given to one who had the care or charge of the harts, or it may mean a man of heart. The English name Hoare, means hoary, aged, grey.

Humboldt, in German, the same as Hunibald in the Gothic, is bold as a giant. In science, natural history, and geography, the famous Frederick Henry Alexander Von Humboldt shewed himself worthy of his name. Born in Berlin, in 1769, from an early period of his life he evinced a faculty for physical inquiry, which he assiduously cultivated, by the study of chemistry, botany, geology, and galvanism. In 1799 he undertook the exploration of South America, and in September 1801 crossed the Cordillera di Quindin; on the 23d June 1802 he climbed Chimborazzo, and reached a height of 19,300 feet, a point of the earth higher than any which had till then been attained. In the beginning of 1804 he returned to Europe, and shortly after commenced a series of extensive publications in almost every department of science. In 1829, at the particular request of the Emperor of Russia, he visited Siberia and the Caspian Sea, in company with Gustav Rose and Ehrenberg. Humboldt is most popularly known by his "Kosmos," a work written in his old age, in which he contemplates all created things as linked together, and forming one whole, animated by internal forces. He died at Berlin in 1862.

The English name Humphrey (Gothic Humfrid), means protecting giant, or, secure as a giant. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, a man of great hospitality, is supposed to have been buried in St Paul's Churchyard, London. Formerly the aisle in old St Paul's cathedral formed a fashionable promenade, and those dinnerless people who walked there during dinner time, were said to have been "dining with Duke Humphrey."

The German Kuhn, is bold, daring, and so is the German Balde, from which Baldwin, bold in battle. Bald and Bold are both English surnames. The English, or rather Welsh name, Voyle, is from the the Welsh word voel, or moel, bald. The Britons gave to Cæsar the name of Iolo Voel, Julius the Bald; in this respect he was a contradiction to his family name of curled locks (see page 16). The French Le Preux means the brave.

The Scottish Laurie is crafty, cunning, like a fox; it may also originally have been a diminutive of Lawrence. Ledoux, amiable; Lefroy, the reserved; and Le Vieux, the old;—are all French names.

The English Maynard, is manly nature, or courage. The noble English family of this name has, for motto, Manus Justa Nardus, "a just hand is a precious ointment." The name thus seems to be merely a contraction of the motto. The Anglo-Saxon name of Fairfax, means light-haired and light-complexioned, literally, a fair face. The motto of the noble family of this name is also a canting one, Fare, Fac; "speak, do." The English name of Curtis or Curteis, the French Courtois, and the Italian Cortese, all mean courteous; possibly it may be the English form of Curtius—from Curtus, short.

The Scotch name Rougheid, means rough head, evidently in reference to the state of the hair. The Gaelic Canmore, and French Grostete, mean big, or great head, the word *gros*, in the French, signifying thick, strong. The famed English prelate, Robert Grosseteste, or Grosthead, was born at Stradbrook, in Suffolk, about 1175, and died in 1253. The Dutch Groote, is also great, stout. Latinized into Grotius, it is the name of one of the most celebrated scholars and statesmen of Holland. Born at Delft, April 10, 1583, he practised as an advocate, and in 1613 became syndic of Rotterdam. For supporting the opinions of the Remonstrants, a religious party, he was condemned, in 1619, to imprisonment for life, but succeeded in escaping from the fortress of Louvestein, by concealing himself in a chest, in which his wife had sent him books. He went to France, where Louis XIV. gave him a pension, which, in 1631, by the influence of Cardinal Richelieu, was withdrawn from him. He then returned to Holland, but was again exiled. In 1634 he went to Stockholm, where he was appointed councillor of state and ambassador to the French court, which he continued to be for ten years. He was on his way from Sweden to Holland when a storm drove him to Pomerania, and he died at Rostock, August 28, 1645.

## CHAPTER III.

### NAMES FROM STRIKING PECULIARITIES.

OTHER surnames derived from striking personal peculiarities, besides those mentioned, are, Starkie, strong-bodied, a Scotch name; Begg, from a Gaelic word meaning little, and More, also Gaelic, great or large; the English Short, Broadhead, and such like. The English Hale, is healthy, as Wakely, is weakly; Crumpe, is crooked; and Crouch, bending low, or, more likely, as Lower states, crutch, from the Latin *crux*, a cross. The Scotch name Lizars, is from lazar-house, an hospital for lepers, the name being originally Lazarus, destitute of help,—lepers were supposed to be incurable. In Edinburgh there was an eminent physician of the name of Lizars, who acquired no small reputation for his skill and ability.

The English Bonner, and the Scotch Bonar, are derived from the French word *bonair*, good look, grace; *debonnaire*, affable, kind, gracious. The Scotch Bonars are descended from one Sir Guilhem de Bonare, who settled in Scotland before 1200. "According to an ancient family tradition, the name was originally Bonares, and was first assumed by a valvassor of Aquitaine, named Guilhem le Danois, claiming descent from the Danish Vikingrs, who, in 842, sailed up the Loire, and founded a colony at Angers. A band of pagan Northmen, whom he had defeated during one of the many invasions to which France in those times was subjected, had entrenched themselves with their booty in the abbey of St Blaise sur Loire, to which he set fire, and for this act he was blamed by many at court as having been guilty of sacrilege; but the then king of France approved of what he had done, and turning to his accusers, exclaimed, in the rude Latin of the period, 'Bona res! Bona res! conspectu Dei et regis:' 'A good thing! a good thing! in the eyes of God and the king;'

in consequence of which he was thenceforth called Guilhem de Bonares, an appellation which descended as a patronymic to his race."—["Scottish Nation," vol. iii., p. 686.]

The rare Spanish name of Xavier is doubtless derived from the Arabic word *Xaver*, brilliant, used by the Moorish inhabitants of Spain. St Francis Xavier, the celebrated Spanish missionary, called "the apostle of the Indies," and one of the first disciples of Ignatius Loyola, was born April 7, 1506, in the castle of Xavier, at the foot of the Pyrenees, his father being a gentleman of Navarre. After spending ten years and a-half in laborious missions to the East Indies and Japan, he was proceeding to China, when he was seized with illness, and died at Sancian, an island opposite Canton, December 2, 1552.

The name Mitchell is said by Lower ("Essays on Surnames," vol. i., p. 140) to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon Michel, or Mucel, meaning great; hence the Scotch Mickle, that is "muckle," much or large. It may, however, have been derived from the Scandinavian Modschiold, Courageous Shield. I am inclined to think, from the crest of the Mitchells—a hand holding a pen—that it has its derivation in the German Mit-schuler, a disciple or scholar, literally, "with a school."

Some of the best known of the Roman names, which we think so stately, may, as Camden remarks, be disclaimed in respect of our meanest ones. "Fronto is but beetle-browed; Paetus, pink-eyed; Naso, bottle-nose, or rather nosey; Galla, maggot; Selo, ape's nose; Ancus, crooked arm; Strateo, squint-eye; Crispus, curl-pate; Flacus or Flaccus, loll-ears, or flag-eared; Labeo, blubber-lip; Pedo, long-shanks; Varus, bow-legged. Those great names also, Fabius, Lentulus, Cicero, Piso, Stoto, are no more in our tongue than Bean-man, Lintel, Chickpease, Peasecod-man, Branch; for, as Pliny saith, these names were first appropriated to them for skill in sowing the grains to which they refer."

The custom of changing the name of the Pope, after election, was first introduced in the case of Sergius II., whose proper name meant swine-snout, which was deemed unseemly for the head of the Papacy.

The German name Gebhart, and the English Giffard, are said to mean generous, liberal, from a giving heart, I suppose. The name was first conferred on Walter, Count de Longueville, a

kinsman of William the Conqueror. Two Anglo-Norman adventurers, bearing the name of Gifford, came to Scotland in the reign of David I., and one of them, Hugh de Gifford, obtained from that monarch extensive estates in Haddingtonshire, where he settled. His son, also Hugh de Gifford, received from William the Lion, the lands of Yester, now belonging to the Marquis of Tweeddale.

The English name of Pennefather means a penurious person. There is a general of this name in the British army. The English Onthank has been supposed to mean, like the Dutch Sonderdank, no thanks, thankless; but it is evidently a local name, from Unthank in the county of Northumberland. The name Uniacke is the most *unique* of all English surnames—for that is its meaning—the only one, unique. It is from the Italian, and the name is said to be a corruption of "unicus est," the ancient family motto of persons of the name.

Peabody, a well-known English surname, anciently Paybody, is doubtless from pae, a peacock, and means a gay or handsome person or body, *peacoch* in the Gaelic, meaning gay, handsome, peacock. Truebody, signifying trusty messenger, is from Treubodi, an Anglo-Saxon name. The Anglo-Saxon "boda" means messenger, preacher, and we have the names of Boddie, and Body. The French name of Beaucorps means handsome-body, as Belhomme means handsome man, in English Prettyman. Among English surnames relating to the body, are Freebody, Goodbody, Lightbody, Slightbody. As also Lightfoot; Pauncefoot, that is, Splayfoot; Proudfoot; Bradfoot or Broadfoot, in Dutch, Platvoet. Foote itself, with Legge, the family name of the Earl of Dartmouth, are also English names; Cruikshanks means crooked legs, Sheepshanks, sheeps' legs; Longshanks, long legs. Similar names will readily occur to the reader's memory. Back, Sides, and Heavisides; Head and Beard, are also English surnames. Camoys is turned-up nose. Cam in the Gaelic, and Gam in the Welsh, is crooked. The noble English family of Stonor have the title of Baron Camoys, a peerage created in 1383. In the reign of Henry VI., the second baron died a minor, and the peerage was in abeyance till 1839, when the third baron, Thomas Stonor, made out his claim to it as great grandson, maternally, of the eldest of the co-heirs of the second baron. The surnames Cammiss and

Kemyss are supposed to be a corruption of Camoys. The Italian Dei Camei, means of the cameos. The Scottish Gellatly, is go-lightly, and Ker, English Car, stout.

Pigot, English, and Picot, French, signify pitted with the small pox. The Welsh Balch, means haughty, arrogant, and the Dutch Praat, proud; the latter in the form of Proude is also an English surname. The English Pratt, the family name of the Marquis Camden, may have the same meaning, although it has been said to signify crafty, subtle, politic. The Italian Dal Prato means, of the meadow. The Scottish name Purdie is also said to mean proud, as well as surly, rude, and a little thickset fellow. The Anglo-Norman Prudhomme, in English Pridham, means a wise or prudent man. The Anglo-Saxon name Snell means smart, agile, hardy; in the Scotch, keen, bitter, biting, as "snell winter." In the year 1688, with a view to support Episcopacy in Scotland, the estate of Uffton, near Leamington, Warwickshire, was devised to trustees by a Mr John Snell, for the maintenance at Balliol College, Oxford, of Scottish students from the University of Glasgow, in which the patronage is vested. This fund amounts to £132 per annum to each of ten exhibitions.

The English names Quick, Swift, Sprague, or Spragge, otherwise Spraick, mean active, lively, nimble. The brave English admiral, Sir Edward Spragge, was a captain in the first engagement with the Dutch, in 1665, when, for his gallant conduct, he was knighted by Charles II., on board the Royal Charles. In the four days' naval battle, in 1666, he attracted the particular notice of Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and the year following he burnt a number of Dutch fire-ships, when they sailed up the Thames, which threw the whole Dutch fleet into confusion. In 1671, he destroyed, in the Mediterranean, seven Algerine men of war. In an engagement between the English and Dutch fleets in 1673, Spragge, in the Royal Prince, and Van Tromp, in the Golden Lion, fought ship to ship. After three hours' fighting the Royal Prince was so disabled that Spragge was forced to go on board the Royal George, and Van Tromp quitted the Golden Lion to hoist his flag on board the Comet, where the battle was renewed. At last, the Royal George being much shattered, Spragge attempted to reach a third ship, the Royal Charles, but his boat was sunk by a shot, and he was drowned.

The English name Hammond, means home defender, as Redmond does protector or safe counsellor. The English and Scotch surname Stark, is strong, as are the Dutch Sterk, and the Scotch Wight, as "Wallace Wight." Burns the poet says of himself, that

> "He was born to kintra wark,
> And counted was baith *wight* and *stark*."

Armstrong and Strong-i-thairm explain themselves. There was, at one time, and may be yet, a jeweller of the latter name in Pall Mall, London. The English name, Basset, low of stature, is the diminutive of the Anglo-Norman, Bas, short.

The English Unwyn, or Onwhyn, means unhappy, joyless, as the German Ubel is bad, or sickly, and the English Yaldwin or Yalden, is happy old age. Then there are the surnames of Joy, Jollie, Jolliffe, and Lovejoy, and Montjoy, as well as Joice, joyous. Hogarth is Dutch, and means high-natured, generous.

Speke and Speak are English names. The former, in our day, has become celebrated by the travels and discoveries of Captain John Hanning Speke, the African explorer, the second son of William Speke, Esq. of Jardans, county Somerset. He was born in 1827, and entered the army in 1844, when only seventeen years of age. As a subaltern officer in the Indian army, he made the campaign of the Punjaub under Lord Gough, in 1848-49, and was engaged in the four successive victories of Ramnuggur, Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Guzerat, acting with Sir Colin Campbell's division. From boyhood he was a sportsman, and when the war was over he employed all his leaves of absence in hunting and exploring expeditions over the Himalayas, and in the untrodden parts of Thibet. A botanist, a geologist, and especially a lover of natural history, he laboured to collect specimens of every animal, plant, and mineral, to be found in those wilds, "shooting, collecting, and mapping the country," as he went. These were his preparations for his after-travels in Africa, where he first struck upon the great lake which is the fountain of the Nile, reaching it from the north, and then tracking the river upwards to this same lake from the south. Captain Speke's adventures and scientific explorations in the land of the Somali, in company with Captain Burton, communicated by him to "Blackwood's Maga-

zine," in 1854 and 1855, were subsequently published in a collected form, in a volume entitled "What led to the Discovery of the Sources of the Nile." They are also narrated in Captain Burton's "First Footsteps in Eastern Africa." Captain Speke served in the Crimean war as a volunteer in the Turkish contingent, and afterwards joined Captain Burton in another African expedition, an account of which was published in 1860, by the latter, in his "Lake Regions of Central Africa." The expeditions proceeded westwards from Rabbai Mpia, and resulted in the discovery of the lake Tanganika. Captain Burton fell ill at Kezeh, and Captain Speke, separating from him, followed the route suggested by some native traders, and discovered the lake Nyanza, the great reservoir which, in his last expedition with Captain Grant in 1859 to 1863, he has established as the watershed of the Nile. Of this expedition, his "Journal of the Discovery of the Sources of the Nile," gives a full and most interesting account. For this discovery he obtained the medal of the Royal Geographical Society. Towards the expenses of the expedition, Government had contributed the necessary funds. The King of Italy ordered gold medals to be forwarded to the explorers, on which was the motto, "Honor a Nilo." Captain Speke was shot by the accidental discharge of his own gun, in mounting a low stone wall, while out shooting partridges with a friend, in the neighbourhood of Bath, on the 16th September 1864. His death took place when he was only thirty-seven years of age, and threw a deep gloom over the meeting of the British Association assembled in that city, at which he was expected to be present that very day.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Names from Colour and Complexion.

From colour and complexion many surnames owe their origin in all languages. Among Scottish names are Bain, Roy, Reid, Boyd, and Dow, also Duff, derived from the Gaelic words Baine, white or fair; Ruadh, red; Buidhe, yellow-haired; Dubh, black. The English Dunn, means swarthy; the German Schwartz, and the Dutch Zwart, black. Schwartzenberg is black mount.

The English surname Brown, Broun, or Browne, the German Braun, and the French Brune, mean simply brown-haired, or brown-complexioned. The Italian Brunelleschi, means sons of Brown. The Welsh name of Lloyd, is brown or grey, the word "llwyd" signifying both colours. In the year 1720, a coffee-house in Lombard Street, London, was kept by a Mr Lloyd, and it was one of the first houses, if not the first, where the first dish of tea ever made in London was drunk. This Mr Lloyd was the same individual who gave his name to the coffee-house—afterwards removed to the Royal Exchange—long celebrated as the resort of eminent merchants, underwriters, insurance brokers, &c., one of the best-known and most extensive insurance offices in London. The estimate of a vessel at "Lloyd's" tends much to determine her character. The books kept at "Lloyd's" contain an account of the arrival and sailing of vessels, which are published in the form of "Lloyd's List."

The French Bayard, is said also to mean brown. The famous chevalier, "without fear and without reproach," Pierre Du Terrail, born in 1476, killed in battle in 1524, has been supposed to have received the name of Bayard from his complexion, though, in the Romance language, the word signifies spectator, or gazer, eager, attentive; but he acquired the name which he made so

renowned, from his birth-place, the castle of Bayard, near Grenoble.

The Anglo-Norman Belknap, is fair page; the Scotch Fairbairn, fair child; the Italian Bianco, white, and Bianchi and Bianchini, sons of Bianco. The Dutch name, De Witt, also means white, and the English name, Whiting, is son of White. The English name, Blake, means pale. It was the name of one who often made the enemies of England to look pale enough, the celebrated Robert Blake, the great admiral of the English Commonwealth, of whom his epitaph says:—

> "Here lies a man made Spain and Holland shake,
> Made France to tremble, and the Turks to quake;
> At sea he thundered, calmed each raging wave,
> And now he's dead, sent thundering to the grave."

Among his numerous exploits, the most noted are the four desperate engagements he fought in 1652 and 1653, with the Dutch fleet, under Admiral Van Tromp, by which he gained a decided superiority over the Dutch, then England's mightiest opponents at sea; and by the bold tactics he introduced, infused that spirit of daring achievement into the British seaman, which has ever since been the distinguishing character of our navy. The son of a respectable merchant at Bridgewater, county of Somerset, he was born there in April 1599, and died in 1657. Dr Bates, who was physician to king Charles I., the Protector Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II., speaks thus of Blake:—"He became famous by many actions abroad; for he humbled the pride of France, reduced the Portuguese to submission, broke the strength of the Dutch, and drove their fleets out of the sea, subdued the pirates in the Mediterranean, and twice triumphed over the Spaniards, blameable only in this, that he joined himself with the regicides."

The French and English name Blanchard, is white-complexioned. The French Blancheteste, is the English Whitehead, with reference to the colour of the hair; the English have also Whitelocke, Blacklock, Silverlock, and such surnames; Whittaker, is white acre; Whiteford, white ford; Whitelaw, white hill; Whytock, white oak, or little Whyte, this last name being often spelled thus, and sometimes Whytt. The Welsh Gwynne, the

English Wynne, and the Irish Quin, all signify white, or fair. The English Vane, is wan, or pale. The Welsh name Walwyn, is white wall. The Scottish name, Glass, is grey, or grey-haired, and Yellowlees may have been derived from flowery pastures, or the ripe corn in the fields. There is also the name of Green, with its varieties, Greenman, Greenshields, Greenfield, Greenaway, Greenhill, Greenhow, Greenslade, Greensmith, &c.

The Welsh Gough, and the French Rouge and Le Rouse, signify red. The diminutives of the latter name, Rousseau, and Roussel, and the English Russell, mean red-haired, or red-complexioned. The Welsh Rice, Rhys, and Rees, and the German Rothe, have the same meaning. Rothschild signifies red shield. The Scotch Ruddiman, and the English Scarlett, bear their own signification. The French Moreau and Morel mean black, tawny, dark-brown; also a negro, a Moor. In modern French, the word "moreau" means a black horse. The English name Morell, signifies a dark red, or brown. The English Tynte, is tinged, or stained; if it had been a Scotch name, it may have been derived from " tint," lost.

## CHAPTER V.

### Surnames from Animals.

From animals, either in natural history, or in armorial bearings, or from shopkeepers' signs, numerous names have been derived. One of the earliest recorded instances of this is the scriptural name of Caleb, the dog. He is supposed to have been a foreigner by birth, a proselyte incorporated into the tribe of Judah. "The Persian name, Cyrus," says Lower, "means a dog, and may possibly be related to our English word, *cur*." Another authority gives it the meaning of the "sun," the Persian name Koresh being Cyrus in Greek. Doig is a Scottish name.

The Scottish Cheyne, formerly written Chein and Chien, is from the French word chien, a dog. Sir Reginald le Chien was great chamberlain of Scotland from 1267 to 1269. In 1681, Charles Chien of Chelsea was ennobled, by the title of Viscount Newhaven, Baron Cheyne, in the peerage of Scotland, but the title became extinct in December 1738. The Scottish name M'Cheyne is son of Cheyne. The Cornish Keigwin, is white dog. The English Machell means fierce or ugly whelp; and families so-called have three greyhounds in their Arms.

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The horse has given origin to several names. Hengist, from the Dutch Hengst, meaning stallion, the first Saxon king of Kent, and his brother Horsa, landed in England in the year 449, and their names are not yet extinct. Horseman, Horsefall, De Horsey (transmuted into D'Orsey and D'Arcy) Horsepool (horsepond); Horsley (horsefield); Palfrey (small horse); and Palfreyman; Steed, Stallion, and Colt, are all English names; so is Ryder. De Ruyter, the name of a famous Dutch admiral, has the same meaning. The Dutch name of Schimmel, means white or grey horse; and the historical one of Schemmilpenninck, signifies

white horse penny. Families of the name of Trotter carry in their arms a horse trotting, and have for crest a horse, in reference to their name. Three horses courant are borne by families named Courser, Corser, or Corsar. The name of Horsburgh is Scotch. A family of this name has been settled from an early period in the county of Peebles, where it has continued in an unbroken line till now. "The first of the race," says Mr Chambers, of Glenormiston, in his "History of Peeblesshire," "is believed to have been an Anglo-Saxon, designated Horse or Orse, who, settling on lands on the north bank of the Tweed, there reared the castle or burgh which communicated the present surname to his descendants. In old writs, the name is variously spelled Horsbroc, Horsbroch, Horsbruk, Horsburgh, and Horsbrugh, this last being now adopted by the family."

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The Galloway name of Coulthart is one of great antiquity, and has assumed many forms. Coulthard, Coulthurst, Coulter, Coultram, Coltran, Coltherd, Colthurst, Coltart, Coltman, Colter, and Cather, are but variations of the same name. It would be useless to speculate on its original signification beyond what is supplied in giving the name of its first recorded possessor in Scotland, though, we may add, that all the earliest traditions and etymologies regarding it, and also all the armorial bearings belonging to it, refer the derivation to the prowess and valour of a Roman horse-soldier. Coulthartus, a Roman lieutenant, who fought under Julius Agricola, at the foot of the Grampian mountains, is said to have been the founder of a family which at one time possessed large territorial possessions near the present Whithorn, in the county of Wigtown. These, Coulthartus acquired by marriage with Marsa, daughter of Kadalayne, chief of the Novantes, which caused him, instead of returning to Rome, to settle in the country to which he had come with the Roman legions to aid in conquering. Though the genealogy of this family is thus deduced from a progenitor extremely remote, the lineage has been traced unbrokenly, it would seem, from that time, by means of monkish chronicles, royal charters, baronial leases, testamentary dispositions, sepulchral inscriptions, sasine precepts, judicial decreets, and family pedigrees; and, thrown

into one connected detail, the family history has been laboriously compiled and illustrated by Alexander Cheyne, Esq., B.A., barrister-at-law, and George Parker Knowles, genealogist and heraldic artist. [*See* "Knowles' Genealogical and Heraldic Account of the Coultharts of Coulthart and Collyn, chiefs of the name." London, printed for private circulation only, by Harrison & Sons, royal 8vo, 1855.] The present acknowledged chief of the name and representative of this ancient family, is John Ross Coulthart, of Coulthart and Collyn, Esq., Croft House, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, Banker and Barrister-at-Law. The armorial ensigns of the family, according to the printed genealogical account of the Coultharts, were originally granted, and commanded to be borne, to commemorate the obligation which they were under for their barony of Coulthart, of furnishing the sovereigns of Scotland with three horses, when required, in time of war. They are what in heraldry are called canting arms—notwithstanding their origin—having an allusion to the name of the bearer, and are blazoned as follows:—*Arms*—Argent, a fesse between two colts in chief and one in base, courant, sable. *Supporters*—on the dexter, a war-horse, argent, completely armed for the field proper; and on the sinister a stag of the second, attired and ducally gorged, or. *Crest*—a war-horse's head and neck couped, argent, armed and bridled proper, garnished, or. *Motto*—Virtute non verbis. The "Genealogical and Heraldic Account of the Coultharts" above referred to, states that the families of Ross of Renfrew, Macknyghte of Macknyghte, Glendonyn of Glendonyn, Carmichael of Carsphairn, Forbes of Pitscottie, Mackenzie of Craighall, and Gordon of Sorbie, have all, through heiresses, become incorporated with the house of Coulthart.

In the west window of the parish church of Bolton-le-Gate, county Cumberland, a stained glass memorial has been placed, containing the full armorial achievement of the Coultharts,

erected by his widow, to the memory of the late William Coulthart, Esq., of Coulthart, county Wigtown, and of Collyn, county Dumfries, who died October 7, 1847, and who lies buried in the adjoining churchyard, under an altar tomb, similar to those belonging to the Coulthart family at Kells and Kirkpatrick-Fleming. The memorial was executed by Mr Thomas Willement, of London, and for appropriateness of design, and richness and harmoniousness of colour, is considered superior to any stained glass window of the same size in Cumberland. The window, as will be seen by the annexed woodcut engraving, is a triplet with tracery at the top, the upper openings being occupied by angels under canopies, and by the Alpha and Omega. The three principal openings below have the whole-length figures of Zacharias, Amos, and Jeremias, each under a rich architectural canopy. Beneath these, in square compartments, are, first, a shield containing arms in a lozenge, with this inscription—"Ad gloriam Dei et in memoriam Helenæ Gulielmi Coulthart ux. ob. xv. Apr. MDCCCLX." The second panel has the quartered arms, crest, supporters, and motto of the chief of the family, with this inscrip-

tion—"Gulielmus Coulthart ob. vii. Oct. MDCCCXLVII." In the third panel, a shield of arms with this inscription—"Ad gloriam Dei et in memoriam Margaritæ Gul. Coulthart fil. Jacobi Macguffie ux., ob. xix. Mart. MDCCCLVI."

The name of the artist, Willement, is but another form of the French names of Villemain and Guillemin, diminutives of Guilleaume, William; the English variation of which is Gilman.

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The noble animal, the Lion, has been adopted in heraldry as a royal emblem, having been carried on the armorial ensign of Scotland from time immemorial. Richard I. bore as his emblem, three lions *passant*, which are still on the royal shield of England. The lion has furnished some surnames to the nomenclature of man. Besides Lion and Lions in England, we have the Scotch form of the name in Lyon, and the title of the King of Arms in Scotland, the Lord Lyon. The German Lowe, means Lion; Von Lowenstein, of Lion's Castle, and the Italian Brancaleone, lion's claw. Leon is a Spanish, and Leoni an Italian name. Then there is the old English name of Daundelyon, concerning which the following information may be quoted from "Notes and Queries" (vol. i., page 92). "In the north chancel of St John's Church, Margate, is a fine brass for John Daundelyon, 1445, with a large dog at his feet; referring to which the Rev. John Lewis in his 'History of the Isle of Tenet, 1723,' page 98, says:—

"'The two last bells were cast by the same founder, and the tenor, the gift of one of the family of Daundelyon, which has been extinct since 1460. Concerning this bell, the inhabitants repeat this traditionary rhyme:—

'John de Daundelyon, with his great dog,
Brought over this bell on a mill-cog.'"

The Bear, Icelandic Beorn, has originated a variety of surnames. The German Baring, naturalized in England, means bear's son. The English Barnard, the German Bernhard, and the French Bernard, all mean bold as a bear. The German Barleben is bear's dwelling-place; and the English Beresford, bear's ford. The Dutch De Bear means the bear or boar; Beeresteyn and Beerenburg, bear's castle; and Beerekamp,—

all three also Dutch names—bear-field. The German Eberhard, or Eferhard, signifies bold as a wild boar. The English Everard is the same name, still further corrupted into Everett. Shebeare is a well-known English name. The Italian Urseoli carry two bears in their shield, as relative to their name.

Roebuck is an English surname, and the renowned name of Raleigh is roebuck's field, as the Dutch Reehorst means deer's wood or grove, and Van Renesse of the deer's cape. The Yankee Van Rensselaer (a name originally Dutch), is, of deer's couch, or hart's harbour.

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The leopard was carried in the shield of William the Conqueror, and adopted as the ensign of England, which it continued to be till the reign of Henry II. The names Leper and Liberton, are derived from Leopard,—the latter, a Scotch name, being derived from Leopardtown. The derivation of the name of the parish of Liberton, in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, has been conceived to have been from leper-houses being established there in olden times. Nisbet, in his "System of Heraldry" (vol. i., p. 310), mentions his having seen the seal of arms of one John Leper, burgess in Edinburgh, appended to an assignation of ten marks payable out of the lands of Dundas, dated 1st September, 1109, whereupon was a shield with a chevron, between three leopards' heads, as equivocally relative to the name. The parish of Libberton, in Lanarkshire, is supposed, besides the leper-house derivation, to have obtained its name from the somewhat far-fetched original name of *Villa de Liberatione*, the township of the livery of the king. There is no direct proof, however, that the parish was ever assigned for the maintenance of the royal household, although the adjoining parish of Pettinain, in the reign of Alexander III., was held by Adam de Liberatione, who was bound to render to the king the service of certain persons, for making livery of all kinds that ought to be made.—["Act. Parl. Scots., vol. i., p. 88."]

Wolf of itself is a surname, in the Dutch, Wolff, and in the English, Wolfe. The Italian Lupi, a wolf; De Lupo, of wolf; Da Montelupo, of wolf's mount; the French Heurteloup, hit wolf; Visdelou, wolf's face; Pasdeloup, wolf's step; and

Piedelou, wolf's foot; the German Wölfensberger, dweller in the wolf's mount; and Weissenwolf, white wolf,—are all surnames. From Lupa being the name of the supposed nurse of Romulus and Remus, originated the fabulous legend of their having been suckled by a wolf. The city of Rome has a she-wolf in its Arms. The Spanish name Lopez, and the Portuguese Lopes, have both relation to a wolf, and the lords of Biscay, whose family name was Lopez, carried two wolves in their shield.

The German name Fuchs, and the Scotch name Tod, both mean Fox, which is an English surname. Families of the Scotch name Wylie, carry a fox in their Arms, in reference to their name, the fox being the wiliest of all animals.

The Dutch Koe means cow, the English form of which name is Cowe. The English Cushman is cowsman, or cheeseman. Cheese and Cheeseman are also English surnames. The English Oxenden is oxen pasture; Cowley, in ancient records written Couelee, is cow lea, or cow pasture; and Oxley, ox lea, or ox pasture.

From the French La Vache, the cow, comes the Scotch name Veitch. It was borne by an Anglo-Norman family, who early obtained lands in the county of Peebles, Scotland, and who had three cows in their shield. The French Piedevache, is cow's foot. The English Metcalf, is meat calf, or mutty calf, a very young calf, from the Anglo-Saxon word *metecu*, that is, meat cow. Calfe, Bull, Bullock, and Bullhead, are English surnames. The Italian Torello means a young bull; and the city of Turin, in Piedmont, carries a bull in its Arms, in reference to its name. The English name Bullen, formerly Boleyn, carries three bulls' heads. Queen Anne Boleyn has made this name historical. The Spanish de Vacca, means of the cows.

Turnbull is a Scotch name, borne by a border clan of moss-troopers, whose "location" was in Roxburghshire. According to the traditionary account of the origin of the name, it is said to have been first acquired by a huge and brawny borderer, for having "turned" a wild "bull," which had overthrown King Robert the Bruce, while he was hunting in Stirling Park, and thus saved the monarch from being gored to death. The name, however, is older than the Bruce's days, and seems more likely to have been given to, or assumed by, some one of the border cattle-

lifters, more expert than his neighbours at "turning" English "bulls" from their own grazings in the south, to Scottish "fields and pastures new." The chief of the Turnbulls, who belonged to a branch of the ancient family of Rule, had his principal residence at Bedrule Castle, in the county of Roxburgh.

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The Scottish families of Oliphant and Elphinstone carry an elephant in their Arms, as relative to their names. The English name of Camel, has a camel in the shield. English families of the name Gotley, that is, goat field, have a goat.

From the beaver has been derived the English names of Beaver and Beevor, and the more sounding name of De Beauvoir, originally French. The latter name, however, may be intended to mean simply, to see fair, particularly as it has been applied to several streets and crescents in the north-eastern district of London. The Dutch Van Bevere, is of beaver, and the English Beverley, is beaverfield. Dr Meyrick refers to another word, beever, from which some surnames have been taken. "The term beever or bevor," he says, "as worn by the knights of old, was so called in contradistinction to the common vizor, and is derived from the Italian *bevere*, to drink. The knights, when thirsty, in the absence of a proper vessel, drank from their bevor." Possibly the English name of Beer, as well as that of the liquor itself, is but a contraction of this Italian verb *bevere*. It is certain, however, that the Scotch and English name of Beveridge, beverage or drink, is derived from it.

The illustrious Italian name of Tasso means badger. Brock, another name for the same animal, in some instances softened into Broke, is an English surname, as is also Badger itself.

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Of birds, one of the most fruitful in surnames derived from it, is the eagle. From its natural courage, strength of wing, and exquisite sense of sight, as well as its soaring to a greater height than any other bird, the eagle was considered by the ancients as the messenger of Jove, and the king among birds, and they early adopted it as the emblem of sovereignty or supreme dominion. It was the standard of the ancient kings of Persia and Babylon.

Caius Marius, B.C. 102, was the first of the Roman generals who made the eagle alone the ensign of the Roman army, and he carried it white, as a token of victory. Charlemagne, when he became master of the whole German empire, assumed it, adding a second head to the eagle, A.D. 832, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united in him. The emperors of the western Roman empire used a black eagle; those of the eastern, a golden one. The latter first adopted the double-headed eagle, thereby expressing their claim to both the eastern and western empires. It was afterwards assumed by the western emperors. The German emperor, Otho IV., had the double-headed eagle first on his seal. Austria and Russia adopted the double-headed eagle. Prussia, and Poland, when it was an independent kingdom, Sicily, Spain, and Sardinia, also adopted the eagle. The emperors of Austria, who claim to be considered the successors of the Cæsars of Rome, used the double-headed eagle of the eastern empire with that of the western, typifying the "Holy Roman Empire," of which the emperors of Germany considered themselves the representatives. The United States of America adopted the eagle as their emblem, and the great Napoleon chose the Roman eagle as the ensign of the French empire.

The English names Eagle and Eagleshead, explain themselves; so also do Egles and Eglesfield—the latter, the name of the founder of Queen's College, Oxford. The Scotch name of Eaglesham means church hamlet, from the Celtic *eaglais*, French *eglise*, a church, and the Saxon term for a hamlet, although families of this name carry three eagles in their shield. The Spanish name of Aguilar, now naturalized in England, means simply eagle, and the Italian Dell Acquila, of the eagle.

The Cornish name of Killigrew, is eagle's grove. Of this name were the three brothers, Sir William, Thomas, and Henry Killigrew, distinguished for their talents, wit, and loyalty, in the reigns of the first and second Charles. Thomas was master of the revels in the court of the latter. In the museum of Sudbury, Suffolk, is a silver seal, with a crystal handle, which is said to have belonged to him. The arms are, argent, an eagle displayed with two heads, within a bordure, sable, bezanty; crest, a demi-lion, sable, charged with three bezants.—["Notes and Queries."]

The surname of Swan has most likely been adopted at first

from an innkeeper's sign. At one period, the swan was in many parts of England a favourite inn sign. In the city of Bristol there was, in former times, a famous hostelry called the Swan Inn, situated in Guard House Passage, Wine Street. This inn is mentioned by William Wycester, who wrote his remarkable description of Bristol between 1470 and 1480. "The swan, ducally gorged and chained, exhibited as signs for hostelries or inns, was the cognizance of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, and from thence of King Henry IV., and Stafford. The nobility had their hostelries in the provincial towns, and this, probably, belonged to the Duke of Buckingham." The first swans in England, it appears, were brought over by Richard I., from Cyprus, and were always held in great esteem. By an act of Edward IV., none except the son of a king was permitted to keep one, unless possessed of five merks a year.

A long established and well known inn in the city of London had for sign and name, "The Swan with Two Necks," originally nick, but corrupted in course of time into *necks*. At a meeting of the Antiquarian Society of London, held in 1810, Sir Joseph Banks presented a curious roll of parchment, exhibiting the marks or *nicks* made on the beaks of the swans and cygnets in the rivers and lakes of Lincolnshire, accompanied with an account of the privileges of certain persons for keeping swans in these waters, and the duties of the king's swan-herd in guarding these fowls against depredators; also for regulating their marks, and for preventing any two persons from adopting the same figures and marks on the bills of their swans.

The Swiss name of Paravisini carries a goose, not unlike a swan, in its shield, as the name indicates, "Par avis sygno." The Italian Pallavicini is a different name altogether, meaning, in the vicinity of the pales, and a palisade is carried in the Arms of those of the name, as relative thereto.

Among English surnames are Duck and Duckworth, the former the name of a poet, Stephen Duck, who drowned himself in 1756, and the latter, that of an English admiral, Sir John Thomas Duckworth, governor of Newfoundland from 1810 to 1813, and who died in 1817; also Drake, Rooke, and Hawke, all three distinguished in the naval history of England. Falcon and Falconer are likewise English surnames. The latter is sometimes spelled

Falkner. The German family of Falkenstein carries the hawk or falcon in their shield. Wren, Wrenham, Woodcock, Plover, and Dottrel, Dove, and Pigeon, and many others, as well as Bird itself, are also English surnames; so is Martlett, an heraldic term for a duck without beak or feet.

The name of the celebrated French poet, De Lamartine, means of the martin or swallow, both of which, Swallow and Martin, as well as Marten, are English surnames. The noble English name of Arundel—a corruption, it is thought, of the French *Hirondelle*—also means a swallow. The name is taken from the borough of Arundel, in the county of Sussex, the first mention of which and its castle occurs in the will of king Alfred, by whom it was bequeathed to his nephew Adhelm. It was subsequently held by various members of the blood-royal, and other potent barons, until it passed into the possession of the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, from whom it was conveyed by marriage into that of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, with whom the paramount influence still continues. In the reign of Henry VI., on being restored to the Fitz-Alan family, an act of parliament was passed to annex to the possession of Arundel Castle and honour, the dignity of Earl, without farther creation. Camden, the celebrated English antiquarian, who was patronized by Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in 1630, says, that the town derives its etymon from a valley or dale running along the river Arun—Arundale. Another supposition pretends to discover the origin of the name in two Belgic words, *eron* and *del*, signifying a flat place covered with water, whence also may be derived Hirundo, and Hirondelle, the French word for swallow, as the low parts adjacent were formerly a morass, or reedy place, much frequented by swallows, which bird is carried in the Arms of Arundel.

The German name Steiglitz means Goldfinch, and Finch is the family name of the Earl of Winchelsea. Bulfinch and Chaffinch are also surnames.

The English Crow and Crowe, and the French Corneille, are all the same. The Scotch name Corbet also means a crow, or raven, and families so called carry a *corbeau*, French for a raven, Scoticé corby, in their Arms, in reference thereto. The Roman Corvini also carried a corby in their shield. The raven, says Gwillim, was so called from its *rapine*, and was the ensign of the

Danish Vikingrs when they invaded England. Rapin was the name of a celebrated French historian, who died in 1725.

The English name Cranmer, is crane's mere, or lake, and the Arms of the Scotch name of Cranstoun are three cranes, while the crest is a crane sleeping with its head under its wing, lifting up a stone with one foot. The name of Heron is also a Scotch one. Families of the name of Cocks, sometimes spelled Cox, carry a cock in their shield—the emblem of watchfulness. The English name Cockerell means a young cock. The Scotch name of Cockburn, in the true, or rather false, canting style of heraldry, also assumes three cocks in the shield, although the name itself has nothing to do with them, having been originally a corruption of Colbrand.

Peacock is an English surname, and one in its pride—that is, when its fan or tail is displayed—is borne in the Arms of persons of this name. The name Pepdie, meaning Papingo, an old Scottish word for peacock, has been changed to Peddie. The Scotch name Fairfowl has reference also to the peacock. Partridge is an English name. There was once a famous almanack-maker, named Partridge, on whom Dean Swift wrote an epitaph, beginning:—

> "Here, five foot deep, lies on his back,
> A cobbler, star-monger, and quack,
> Who, to the stars, in pure good will,
> Does, to his best, look upward still."

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The names of various fishes have also become surnames, the finny tribe in that respect contributing its share, with the fowls and the beasts, to the general nomenclature of mankind.

> The first man, Adam, first did name them all,
> And they have named his offspring since the fall.

Very few of the names of fishes are of a high or dignified nature. Whatever of attraction may be found in the catching or the eating of fishes, there is certainly none in the names of any of them. In the case of other animals, such as the lion or the wolf,

> "Some to the magic of a name
> Surrendered judgment, hood-winked."

But I can see no fun or any fitness of things in being named

after one of the finny tribe; nevertheless, Finny itself has become a surname, as well as the word Fish, and its Anglo-Saxon term Fisk, to which belongs Fiskin. Fishbourne is fish brook, a more presentable name certainly; and the Dutch Van der Weyer, of the fish pond. The French Goujon, is the English Gudgeon, which is also a surname, and persons so called carry three gudgeons in their Arms. The luscious Salmon, the prolific Herring, and the voracious Pike, are equally accepted as surnames, with hosts of others which the reader will readily recall to recollection.

The English name Harrington, is either herring town, or a contraction of Haveringtun, heifer's meadow town, most likely the former. Dolphin is also a surname, so is Dolphingley. The Italian name Delphini means dolphins, and persons of this name carry three in their shield. The English name Roe, is sometimes altered to Rowe.

The English surname of Picton is doubtless a local one; although families so named, in reference to its first syllable, carry three pikes in their shield, as those of the name of Tarbet, or Turbit, do three turbots; and French families named Chabot have three chabot fishes. The Scotch name of Garvie has three garvies, a species of sprat, in the family shield, as those of Ged, and Geddes, Ged being the Scotch word for a pike, have three pikes. Families of the name of Fisher have three salmon.

The Scotch name of Loch—in English, lake—in allusion to the name, carry a swan devouring a pike. Among English poets we have the name of Sprat, Crabbe (Arms, a crab-fish), and Shelley (Arms, three wilks). Wilks and Wilkie are also surnames. Families of the name of Ellis carry three eels in their shield. The name itself is said to have been originally Elias. It is stated in Lower's "Essays on Surnames" (vol. i., p. 153), that the Ellises of Yorkshire consider themselves to be surnamed from Eliseux in Normandy. Ellis, or Ells, is Cornish for a son-in-law. It is strange, considering these three assigned derivations of this not uncommon surname, how any family of the name should have chosen eels for their Arms.

## CHAPTER VI.

### Surnames from Weapons and Insignia of War.

A large class of names are derived from the weapons and insignia of war, such as, Sword, Steel, Arrow, Armour,—the maiden name of the wife and widow of Robert Burns, the poet; Banner and Bannerman, Shield and Shields, Dart, Spears, and Spearman, Lance, Maule, Mallet, and Martel, the latter illustrious in France.

Charles Martel, the grandfather of Charlemagne, derived his surname from the use of that terrible instrument, the martel, or battle-axe. "The progress of defensive armour in the Middle Ages," says Dr Meyrick, "was attended with no change in offensive weapons. The lance and the sword were still the common arms of knighthood; but the battle-axe, once the death-dealing instrument of the Saxon, from the arm of the lion-hearted Plantagenet, 'performed deeds beyond thought's compass.' It was the favourite weapon of Richard I., and of the warriors of his time; and the martel and the maule were also among the offensive arms of chivalry. They were both of considerable antiquity among the northern nations, for Charles Martel, the grandfather of Charlemagne, derived his surname from the use of the former, and the latter was of decidedly Gothic origin. The maule was a ponderous steel mallet, blunt at both ends; the martel differed from it, in having one end sharpened to an edge or point, and was much used as late as the thirteenth century. The battle-axe and the steel hammers were tremendous weapons for 'breaking open skulls,' as an old romance quaintly phrases it."

The mallet was one of the oldest weapons in the world. We are told by Josephus, that Belshazzar caused a mallet to be made of the most costly wood that could be procured, of the most just proportions, and exquisitely carved. The handle was of gold,

enriched with precious stones, and on the top was the famous opal, as large as a crocodile's egg, called the "sea of fire." The mallet itself was called "*Abou-mell*," or, the Father of Mallets."

The Roman name Marcellus, means a hammer, the same as martel. The Scottish surname Maule, however, is of Norman origin, and was assumed from the town and lordship of that name in France.

The English name Brand, carries in the shield two swords in saltire, hilted and pommelled. Families of the name of Slewman, now softened into Sloman, have a sword paleways in their Arms, pointing downwards.

The Italian name Garibaldi, is from the Gothic Garibald, bold spear,—a fitting name for the celebrated and heroic man who bears it. The English Gerard, from the Gothic Gerhard, means hard spear; and the world-renowned name of Shakspere explains itself.

The German Gunter, is, in battle chief; Hermann, man of the army; and Luther, renowned chief, or famous in the army. The English name Sargent, is serjeant, from the Latin Servientes Armorum, or French *serjens d'armes*, servants at arms. The Dutch Schermer is a fencer, or fighter; hence the English Sherman. The latter name at one time meant a shearman, or cloth-worker. The Italian name Alfieri means standard-bearer, the same as the Scotch Bannerman. Longespie is long sword, and the Italian Fortiguerra, strong in battle.

The surname Kemp is from Kempe, a warrior or fighting-man, also a camp; and Kempenfelt, field of battle,—the latter the name of a British admiral, of Swedish extraction, who was lost, with nine hundred men, in the Royal George man-of-war, when that vessel went down at Spithead, on 29th August 1782. The French name Campion, the English Champion and Champneys, and the Spanish Campeador, may all be referred to camp or Kemp, as their origin, and the English names Kimber, Camper, and Kempster, have the same derivation. The Kemps carry in their shield two hands holding a two-handed sword.

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The use of the bow and arrow, in former times among weapons of war, gave rise to various surnames connected with them, which have descended to our day. The French name De la Fleche is,

of the arrow, and the English Fletcher, derived from it, is an arrow-maker. Arrower has become Harrower, as an English surname. Arrowsmith, Archer, Bowman, Bows, Bowskill, Bowyer, Strongbow, and Goodbow, are also English surnames. The English names Stringer and Stringfellow both mean bow-string maker. The Scottish Bower is a contraction of bow-maker. Brownbill has also reference to the bow.

Under Henry V., the English archers had attained such expertness that, at the battle of Agincourt, with their yard-long arrows, they pierced the steel armour of the French horsemen. At a much earlier period the Norman swords cut through iron. The French Taillefer, cut iron or iron-cutter (Arms, a hand holding a sword cutting a bar of iron), was the origin of the English name Telfer. The first of the name in England was a Norman knight, who landed with the Conqueror, and went before the army of the invaders to the attack of the Anglo-Saxons, singing chivalrous songs, throwing his sword in the air, and catching it again as it fell.

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Gager is an old English surname, assumed very likely in the days of chivalry by one who had thrown down his gage in single battle, or pledged himself to some act or observance to be afterwards performed. The name was, at all events, nobly sustained by a worshipful merchant of London, Sir John Gager, who was Lord Mayor in 1646. On a voyage to Africa, the ship on board of which he was a passenger, was wrecked on the coast, and all on board perished but himself. As he lay, entirely exhausted, on the shore, to his great alarm he saw approaching him an immense lion. Uttering a prayer to the Almighty for the preservation of his life, he vowed that, should he return in safety to England, he would give, on his arrival, a part of his wealth to the poor of his parish; and to perpetuate the memory of his escape, should it be permitted to him, he would leave twenty shillings to the minister, half-a-crown to the clerk, and one shilling to the sexton, for the preaching of a sermon on the day on which it occurred. The tradition states that his prayer was heard, the lion looked at him as he lay, but passed on without touching him. Shortly after, a vessel approached the spot; he was taken on board, arrived in

safety in London, and fulfilled his vow. At the parish church of St Catherine Cree, in Leadenhall Street, what is called "the Lion Sermon" is annually preached on the day of Sir John Gager's miraculous escape.

Wager is a similar name. In the naval history of England there was an admiral named Sir Charles Wager, who, in 1708, commanded a squadron on the West India station.

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The English name Caltrap is from Chevaltrap, an instrument of iron used in ancient times in war, and placed in the ground to gall and wound horses' feet. It did good service in this respect on the famous field of Bannockburn. Calthorpe and Calcraft are variations of the same name. They all use caltraps in their shield.

The English name Fortescue is strong shield, from *forte*, strong, and *escu*, a shield. It was first borne in England by Sir Richard Fortescue, a companion of William the Conqueror, and the latter, it is said, he protected by his shield when hard pressed at the battle of Hastings; hence the family motto, Forte scutum salus ducum, "a strong shield is the safety of commanders." The French Beauharnois is fine armour. Wingfield is field of victory.

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Among Scottish surnames, to which a fabulous legend has been attached, to account for its origin as a name, is Skene, in Gaelic, *sgian*, a dirk or dagger. According to one version of the story, King Malcolm II., or, as another version has it, King Malcolm Canmore, on his return south from the defeat of the Danes at Mortlach, in Moray, in 1010, was pursued by a wolf through the wood of Culblean, to the forest of Stocket, near Aberdeen; the other version says he was hunting in that district, and was pursued by a wild boar, when a younger son of Donald of the Isles, or, as Sir George Mackenzie states, of Robertson of Struan, seeing the king's danger, came to the rescue. Thrusting his left arm, round which he had wrapped his plaid, into the animal's mouth, with his dirk he stabbed it to the heart. The king, in return for this service, bestowed on him all the lands that form the parish of Skene in Aberdeenshire, and he thenceforth took the name of Skene. The Arms of the Skene family are what in

heraldry are called canting arms, that is, having reference to the name, being three dirks or daggers, with as many wolves' heads above them; the shield supported by two Highlanders, the dexter one in a chieftain's dress, holding a dirk in his right hand, point upward; the sinister one in a gillie's habit, his target on his left arm, and the darlach on the right side. A similar origin is ascribed to the territorial name of Erskine, which, however, is derived from the lands of Erskine, on the Clyde.

Considering that there is Loch Skene in Moffatdale, also the loch, as well as the lands of Skene in Aberdeenshire, a Loch Skean in Connaught, a river Skene in Meath, and that the ancient name of the Kenmare river, in Kerry, was Skene; also, taking into account the existence of a large tribe of Irish Skehans, and the town of Skeen in Norway, just opposite Aberdeen; there can be no doubt that the wolf or wild boar story, in spite of the family Arms, is a pure myth, and that the name is territorial, and not derived from the weapon called a skene or dagger, as has been heretofore unquestioningly believed, but from the lands of the name, either in Aberdeenshire, or wherever else they may have been situated at the time the name was conferred.

## CHAPTER VII.

### Surnames from Trades, Offices, and Occupations.

The surnames derived from offices, trades, professions, and occupations, are numerous, and many of them are common enough. Among these are, Chamberlayne, in Latin Camerarius, hence the Scotch names Chalmers and Chambers, and the Spanish Camara; Page, Knight, King, Glover, Carpenter, in French Charpentier, and in German Zimmermann; Fisher, Sadleir, Barber, from le barba, the beard; Cook, in French, Keux, and in Italian Cuciniere; Thatcher, Hunter, and Todhunter, that is, Foxhunter; Forester and Forster, Herd, and Herdman; Paynter, Skinner, Mason, Taylor, and Tayleure, and a host of others which will readily occur to the reader. Butler was originally Bottler, in German it is Kellermann. The English surname Oastler, is derived from hosteler, as an innkeeper was anciently called. The Scotch name Lorimer, is from a French word signifying a maker of bridle bits, stirrups, and other saddlers' ironmongery. The English Latimer, is a Latinist, one skilled in Latin. The Scotch Souter, and the English Chaucer, signify a shoemaker. The German Ackermann is the same as the English Farmer. The English Arkwright is meal-chest maker. The French Berger is the same as the English Shepherd. The Scotch Biggar is builder. The French Borger is drover or cow-herd. The German Kohler and the English Collier are the same. The former also means charcoal-burner. The English Franklin is freeholder, and so is the German Freyhofer. In the Tyrol, where the name of Hofer is historically renowned, the name itself signifies merely a huckster, or petty retailer; but in German it is the same as Hufner, and denotes a possessor of a hyde of land, a Hofherr, a courtier, landlord, or lord of the manor.

The English names Gyller, Gaylor, Gyllard, and Gildart, are all corruptions of Guilder, belonging to a guild; hence also Gilder, though the last may have been assumed by a gilder of frames for pictures. Guild itself is a surname.

The Scottish name Purves is supposed to be derived from the French word *pourvoyeur*, a purveyor or provider, the verb being *pourvoir*, to provide, to look to. Sir George Mackenzie, in his "Science of Heraldry," says, that a lozenge voided of the field, that is, cut out after a square form like a lozenge, to look like a mirror, is carried in the Arms of the name of Purves.

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Among names taken from trades an ancient one is Miller, sometimes spelled Millar, also Mill, Mills, Milne, Milnes, Milman, and Milner. It is possible that this last name may, in some cases, have been derived from milliner, so called from Milan, the word having originated from the sale of a particular dress first worn at Milan, in Italy, hence Milaner, Anglified into milliner. The French Moliére is a millstone quarry. It also means a quagmire. The Scotch name Muter means a taker of multure, or mill toll.

The surname Milligan, which is common in Galloway and Dumfriesshire, and some other parts of Scotland, appears to be of Irish origin. An esteemed correspondent of the name writes to me that his ancestors were millers in Barley-mill, in the parish of Girthon, Kirkcudbrightshire, for some centuries, the eldest son always succeeding the father, till the death of his own grandfather, who was the last Milligan who possessed it. Hence, it has been suggested that if the original trade or employment of the Milligans was that of a miller, the name may be an abbreviation of Mill-aye-gaun (mill-always-going). This, however, may be considered but another instance of the absurd fictions with which the origin of some names, and particularly Scotch ones, have been invested. The name is sometimes spelled and pronounced Milliken, and is doubtless territorial. There is a Milliken house and park in Renfrewshire, belonging to Sir William Milliken Napier, Bart.; and a Mulliken or Mulligan, in Ireland.

The English name Milbanke is from a mill being situated on the bank of a running stream, as the place of that name on the

Thames in the neighbourhood of London. The English name Milton is supposed to be mill-town, but it may be a contraction of Middleton, an Anglo-Saxon name of various places in England. The German Mohlen, is mill-brook; the Dutch Van de Molen, the French Du Moulin, and the German von Muhlen, of the mill. The English Mules, anciently de Molis, is Mills, and the German Müller, Miller.

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The surname of Smith explains itself. Under its different forms of spelling and pronunciation, as, for instance, in German Schmitz or Schmidt; Dutch, Smitt; French, Smeets; Saxon, Smid (hence smiddy or smithy); English, Smith and Smythe, also the English Smyttan, and the Scotch Smeton and Smeaton; the name is a common one, not only in Europe, but in America, and everywhere. The Latin Faber has the same meaning, hence the Roman name of Fabricius, and the Italian Fabrucci, sons of Fabbro or Smith. The French Le Fevre, the Armoric Le Goff, the Celtic Gow and Cowan, and the Cornish Angove or Angowe, mean the same. Another Cornish name, Trengove, is strong smith. M'Gowan is son of the smith. The German Bleichsmidt is Whitesmith. We have also, in England, Spearsmith, Goldsmith, Locksmith, and various similar names.

Of surnames derived from occupations, Smith is the most numerous. It is stated that there are over a quarter of a million of people in Great Britain bearing the name. This very prevalent surname is derived from the word smite, one who strikes, or smites with a hammer, an artificer, a fabricator. In "Lardner's Cyclopædia," the following paragraph occurs:—"One of our historians observes, that immediately preceding the Conquest, the art of working in iron and steel had risen to such a state of improvement, that even the horses of some of the chief knights and barons were covered with steel and iron armour. Artificers who wrought in iron were so highly regarded in those warlike times, that every military officer had his smith, who constantly attended his person, to keep his arms and armour in order. The chief smith was an officer of considerable dignity in the court of the Anglo-Saxon and Welsh kings, where his *weregeld*, or payment, was much higher than that of any other artificer. In the

Welsh court, the king's smith sat next to the domestic chaplain, and was entitled to a draught of every kind of liquor that was brought into the hall." As the same trade or occupation was often practised in former times by the same family for many generations, descending hereditarily from father to son, the names of occupations the more readily became stationary family names.

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The Scotch surname of Naesmyth, generally spelled Nasmyth, is erroneously supposed to be an abbreviation of Nailsmith. The family of Naesmyth of Posso, in the county of Peebles, which possesses a baronetcy of 1706, derive their name from the following circumstance:—"In the reign of Alexander III. (of Scotland) the ancestor of the family being in attendance on the king, was, on the eve of a battle, required by him to repair his armour. Although a man of great stature and power, he was unsuccessful. After the battle, having performed prodigies of valour, he was knighted by the king, with the remark, that 'although he was *nae smith*, he was a brave gentleman.' The armorial bearings of the family have reference to this origin of the name, viz., a drawn sword between two war-hammers or martels, broken, with the motto, *Non arte sed marte*—in old Scotch, 'Not by knaverie, but by braverie'—arte and knavery meaning skill, not cunning."

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Closely allied to the Smiths are the Ferriers, or workers in iron, hence the English word farrier, a shoer of horses. The surname of Ferrier, from which come the English Ferriar, Ferrars, Ferris, Ferrar, and Farrer, and similar names, is originally Norman. One of the adventurers who accompanied William the Conqueror into England was named Henry de Ferriers, from a small town of that name, meaning forges, or iron-works, in Normandy. He bore in his Arms six horse shoes, and the Scotch family of Ferrier also carries horse shoes in the shield. The French La Forge, the Italian Ferrari, Ferri, and Ferretti, the German Ferraris, the Portuguese Ferreira, the Spanish Ferreras, have all the same derivation.

The Scotch name of Ferrie, sometimes spelled Farie, and Ferrey, has been supposed to be an abbreviation of Ferrier, but a

respected correspondent of the author, of this surname, is of opinion that the name was originally adopted by one who kept a ferry. In and about Glasgow, the name was at one time, and may be yet, a common one. In the parish of Rutherglen, in the neighbourhood of that city, a family of the name of Farie has been settled for about six hundred years. A local rhyme says:—

"Nae man can tell, nae man has seen,
When the Faries haena in Ruglen been."

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With the Anglo-Saxons, the termination *er*, in trades and employments, was masculine, while that of *ster* was feminine. Of the former, we have examples in Porter, Parker (park-keeper), Brazier, Thatcher, Baker, &c.; and of the latter the word spinster appears to be the only one that remains to the sex. Brewster is brewer; Baxter, baker; Webster, weaver (German, Weber); Timbster, teamster; and Dempster, doomster, the functionary who, in former times, pronounced sentence of death in Scotland, and at present in the Isle of Man;—in the latter the office is hereditary. The French name of Labouchere, now naturalised in England, has the strange meaning of the woman-butcher.

The English name of Spencer is steward or butler, from spens, a buttery, whence the Scotch name of Spence. The noble name of Seymour, the patronymic of the Duke of Somerset, is from the old English word seamer, a tailor, although the name has been asserted to be a corruption of St Maur, a Norman name, which his Grace and his family have adopted.

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The English name Warner is Warrener; and Mainwaring, anciently de Mesnilwarin, warren house or manor. The Scotch Pottinger is apothecary; the English Fuller, a cleanser of cloth; Tapper and Inman, an innkeeper; Kitchener, a kitchenman; and the Dutch Koster, a sexton. To Laurence Jansen Coster or Koster, a native of Haerlem, in Holland, his countrymen ascribe the invention of the art of printing, in 1430. The English names Cooper, Cowper, and Hooper, and the Dutch Kuiper, are the

same. The name has also been altered into Kuper. The English Launder is washer, hence laundry and laundress. Lardner is larderer, one who has the charge of the larder. From lard being the fat of swine melted, Lower has rather *lowered* the dignity of the name by stating that it is an "obsolete word for a swineherd, or rather a person who superintended the pannage of hogs in a forest." The German Messer is a surveyor, and Oehlenschlager an oil-presser. The English Barker is a tanner, and Roper a ropemaker. The latter also bears the meaning of a rogue, a crafty fellow, from the habit and ease with which such a person can "spin a yarn" when he sets himself to obtain an object. Sponer or Spooner, is a spoonmaker; Tasker, a thrasher; and Cramer (French and English), a small trader or retailer. The Cornish Sayer is a sawyer. The name Gardner explains itself.

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The old Scottish name of Mercer is, in French, Le Mercier. In Latin it is Mercator; and in that form it became distinguished in the Low Countries, being borne by the celebrated mathematician and geographer, Gerard Mercator, inventor of the famous method of projection which is known by his name. Born in the Netherlands in 1512, he died in 1594.

The name of Mercer is a very ancient one in Scotland and England, and in Ireland there was a William Mercier, Bishop of Connor, in 1353-75. The name appears to have been originally assumed by individuals engaged extensively, with ships of their own, in the merchant trade with the Continent. In 1214 Serle Mercer, a wealthy merchant, was, for eight weeks, mayor of London. He was again elected in 1217, and outdoing Whittington, retained his office in 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, and 1222. He was one of the worthy citizens who completed, in 1209, the building of the first stone bridge across the Thames, the famous London Bridge.

Two families of the name have been settled in Scotland from a very early period, the Mercers of Innerpeffry, in Strathern, and those of Aldie, in Perthshire. The latter were closely connected with the city of Perth, and an inscription in the family vault of the Mercers in the Church of St John there, records that one of

them, John Mercer, died in 1280. According to local and family tradition, this vault was a royal grant to the family, in consideration of their having given to one of the Scottish kings the mills of Perth, which belonged to them. A possessor of a mill was a man of some weight and honour in those days, and many charters are extant in which the disposition of mills with lands and heritages, as valuable property, is expressly mentioned. Referring to the antiquity of the house of Mercer, a local rhyme says :—

"So sicker 'tis as anything on earth,
The Mercers aye are older than old Perth."

The mills of Perth appear to have been near the Inches of Perth, which derive their name from being insulated by the river Tay—*inch*, in the Gaelic, being island, and these Inches still extend along its margin. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the Church of St John, at Perth, was both magnificent and extensive, and in those times the grant of a vault in such a sacred and imposing edifice was considered a royal gift indeed ; hence another rhyme, which somewhat wittily says :—

"Folk say the Mercers tried the town to cheat,
When for two Inches they did win six feet."

The founder of the baronial family of Aldie was John Mercer, who, about 1340, was an opulent merchant burgess of Perth, then the metropolis of Scotland. He was provost of that city in 1357, 1369, and 1374, and several times commissioner for the burgh of Perth to the Scottish Estates of Parliament; also, frequently ambassador to England, France, and Holland. He had a great share in the negotiations in regard to the ransom of King David II., then a prisoner in England, and was held in high estimation by Charles V., surnamed the Wise, King of France. In Scotland he was receiver of the King's monies during the vacancy of the office of Chamberlain, in 1376-77. His son, Andrew, was employed in a similar capacity. The representative of the house of Aldie, is Margaret, Baroness Nairn and Keith, and Countess de Flahault in France, born in 1788, married, in 1817, to the Count de Flahault de la Billarderie.

The armorial bearings of the family of Mercer are, Or, on a fesse, between three cross patees, in chief, gules, and a star in base, azure, three bezants of the first. Motto, *Crux Christi nostra corona.* Crest: the head and neck of a stork holding in its beak a water serpent, with the motto, "Ye grit poule," that is, the sea. The Supporters are two savages with clubs.

The stork, in heraldry, represents filial piety, and the serpent was the emblem of success. Both these refer to the successful attack made, in 1377, by Sir Andrew Mercer, the Scottish admiral, on the English fleet at Scarborough. His father, John Mercer, above-mentioned, had been wrecked in 1376, on the coast of Northumberland, and had been seized and imprisoned in Scarborough Castle. On the representation of William, Earl of Douglas, he was released after some months' imprisonment. To avenge the indignity offered to his father by this unjustifiable seizure, Sir Andrew made an expedition to the east coast of England, with a squadron of Scottish, French, and Spanish ships, and carried off several vessels from under the very walls of Scarborough. He afterwards became formidable, and by his successes greatly interrupted the English commerce. John Philpot, a citizen and alderman of London, took it upon himself to fit out a squadron at his own expense, and made Mercer prisoner. For this interference he narrowly escaped being punished by the English king's council, and in contempt of him, Mercer was set at liberty without ransom, and received a safe conduct, dated January 1, 1378, to return, with four horsemen in his company, to Scotland.

The engraving is of the seal of Sir Andrew Mercer, attached to a charter in the Athole charter-chest, dated 1385, and still extant.

The Arms are: "Couché (sinister), a chevron between three mullets. Crest: on a helmet a peacock's head arched;" the background of the seal prettily ornamented with foliage. ("Ancient Scottish Seals," by H. Laing, page 100). The shield is that of the Murrays of Tullibardine, assumed by Sir Andrew in right of his mother Ada, daughter of Sir Andrew Murray, executed in 1332, for his adherence to Edward Balliol.

The Church has supplied the surnames of Pope, Priest, Dean, Deans, Deacon, and Deakin; Chaplin, Parsons; Abbot, Dell' Abbate (Italian), of the Abbot; L'Abbé (French), the Abbot; Bishop, Prior, Monk; Friar, Frier, Fryer, and Frere; Vicar, Vicars, and MacVicar (Scotch), son of the vicar; Christian, Christison; Gilchrist (Scotch), servant of Christ; Cross, La Croix (French); Whitecross, and Crozier; Church, Churchman, and Churchhill; Kilpatrick, St Patrick's church or cell; Kirke, Temple, Chapel and Chapple. Nor have Sexton or Saxton, and Churchyard, escaped. Of the latter lugubrious name was Thomas Churchyard, poet-laureate to Henry VII. and VIII.

The Jewish name Cohen, in the Hebrew, signifies priest. The English Godard is divine nature or disposition; Goderich and Goodrich, prosperous in God; Godsall, God's servant, and Godwin, lover of God. The Scottish name Pringle, is supposed to signify a pelerin or pilgrim, and families of this name carry in their shield escallop shells, the badge of a Pilgrim, which is also a surname. The name Palmer was given to those pilgrims to the Holy Land, who returned carrying in their hands a palm branch. The surname Perfect is also English.

The English name Somner or Sumner is from summoner, an ecclesiastical officer whose duty it was to cite offenders and suspected persons before the bishop and the Church courts, and who, in turbulent times, was often made to eat the writ he had come to serve.

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The Scotch surname of Clerk, English Clarke, and both pronounced Clark, is derived from the word *clericus*, the designation anciently given to the clergy, and such persons as could read and write. Beauclerk, good scholar, is also an English surname.

Some of the Church festivals and holidays have also become surnames, as, Christmas, in French, Noel; Easter, Lent, Ashweek, Whitsun, Paschall, Pentecost, Matten, and Middlemiss, or middle mass. Paternoster, the first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin, is also an English surname.

The State has furnished the surnames of King, Prince, Duke, Marquis, Earle, Baron, Knight, Noble, Chevalier, Marshall, and similar names.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### GENITIVE NAMES AND DIMINUTIVES.

THE most ancient method of distinguishing different individuals of the same family, consisted in adding their father's name to their own. In Scripture, the use of the father's name, or patronymic, is given in this form, Caleb, the son of Jephunneh; Joshua, the son of Nun. Many English, German, and Danish names end in *son*, *sohn* and *sen;* for example, Johnson, Robertson, Williamson, Mendelsohn, and Thorwaldsen.

The Welsh, after the fashion of all primitive nations, had no surnames. Ab or Ap was their usual prefix to a father-name, which was very *apt* to become a contracted member of the name itself. With the initial letter omitted, the final one became part of the name, and thus formed many of the modern surnames peculiar to Wales. As instances, Powell came from Ap Howell; Price and Pryce from Ap Rhys; Prodger from Ap Roger; Pugh from Ap Hugh, Pritchard from Ap Richard, and Probert from Ap Robert. In Bevan and Bowen the *p* is changed to *b*, these names being derived from Ap Evan and Ap Owen. The only instance of a similar prefix in Scotland, that I can remember, is that of Hop-Pringle, son of the pilgrim. According to the account of the Pringles, the tradition is, that one Pelerin, who had returned from the Holy Land, settled in Teviotdale, and his descendants were called from him Hop-Pringle, the prefix Hop being synonymous with the British Ap or Irish O', signifying a son or descendant. The prefix, however, in this case, has been long entirely discontinued, having *hopped* itself away out of sight, and almost remembrance, as a useless incumbrance to the name.

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Another class of Welsh surnames, with the same meaning, are those which, to the baptismal name, add an *s* for son, as, Simons, son of Simon, shortened to Sims; Phillips, son of Phillip,

shortened to Philps and Phelps; Williams, son of William, shortened to Wills and Willis, and similar names. Next to Jones (son of John), the most numerous name of Welsh orgin is Williams, and, what is remarkable, as stated in a note to an article on the "Moral and Social Condition of Wales," in Blackwood's Magazine for September 1849, the leading scholars and authors of Wales are all named Williams, viz., Archdeacon Williams, and the Rev. Robert Williams, John Williams, Rowland Williams, Charles Williams, and another Robert Williams, none of them relations. John Williams, author of the "Mineral Kingdom," was also a Welshman, although the greater part of his life was spent in Scotland. He was the author's maternal grandfather. Well known in his time as an antiquarian and geologist, he was one of the twelve original members of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland. Having gone to Russia, on the invitation of the Empress Catherine, to survey for minerals in that empire, he was on his way back to Scotland, having fulfilled his mission, after being two years and a half in Russia, when he was seized with a fever, and died at Verona, in Italy, May 29, 1795. It is worthy of notice that Oliver Cromwell was also a Williams, and of Welsh extraction, being descended from a family which traced its genealogy through Richard Williams, who assumed the name of Cromwell, from his maternal uncle, Thomas Cromwell, secretary of state to Henry VIII., and, through William Ap Yevan, up to the barons of the eleventh century.

Among other surnames, chiefly of Welsh origin, thus formed by the paternal name being put in the genitive, son being understood, may be mentioned, Adams, Andrews, Edwards, Roberts, and Harris, the last for Harry's or Henry's. The Welsh Gwillim, the name of the author of a standard book of Heraldry, is but another form of William. There was a British bard of the name of David Ap Gwilym, that is, David, son of William, who flourished in the fourteenth century.

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Among the Celtic inhabitants of Scotland and Ireland, Mac is used for son, as MacDonald, son of Donald; MacPherson, son of the parson; MacNab, son of the abbot; MacIntyre, son of the carpenter, in Gaelic, *Mhic an T'Saoir;* MacKinnon, son of

Finguin; MacNeill, son of Neill; MacKenzie, son of Kenneth; Mackinlay, son of Finlay; MacGregor, son of Gregor; MacIvor, son of Ivor, pronounced Evor, hence MacKeever; MacKay, son of Aodh, or Hugh; the Galloway names of MacKie and McGhie, are the same, differently spelled and pronounced; MacLachlan, son of Lachlan; and similar names. The real name of the celebrated comedian, Macklin, who was born in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, in 1690, and died in London in 1797, at the patriarchal age of one hundred and seven, was MacLaughlin, but he shortened it for the convenience of pronunciation.

In Ireland *O*, literally *Oye*, signifying grandson, was prefixed to the father-name or clan designation, as O'Neill, O'Carroll, O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Connell, O'Grady, O'Kelly, O'Hara, O'Leary, O'Meara, O'Brien, &c.

The French use the feudal and aristocratic *de* and *des*, of; thus, as relating to land or country, D'Orleans, De Jersey, De Montmorenci, &c., and as indicating filial or family relationship, d'André, son of Andrew; des Isnards, of the Isnards; des Laurents, of the Lawrences. The prefix *de*, however, is not always a mark of ancient family or aristocratic birth, as it is sometimes assumed, before their names, by persons of upstart pretensions and newly-acquired dignity. The Italian *di*, *de*, or *dei*, and *degli*, have the same meaning, as, di Cola, son of Nicholas; dei Buoncompagni, sons of the good companion.

The Normans prefixed to the father-name, the word Fitz, being old French for *fils*, son, as Fitz-Simon, Fitz-Hugh, Fitz-Gilbert. In England, when this word is applied to a paternal or family name, it invariably denotes illegitimate descent, as Fitz-Hardinge, Fitz-George, Fitz-Herbert, &c. The use of this old Norman prefix is now entirely confined to England. In France, there is a Duke de Fitz-James, but he is of English descent, the first of the name being the celebrated Fitz-James, Duke of Berwick, natural son of James II. of England, and VII. of Scotland. The surname Fitzroy, orignally borne by the illegitimate scions of royalty, was first given to a natural son of Henry II., and it means, son of the king. At the period when it was first conferred, surnames were so uncommon in England that it was considered a great honour to have one. In the year 1110, Henry II. married one of his illegitimate sons to a rich

heiress of a noble family, of the name of Fitz-Aymon. The lady was of a rhyming turn, and when the king told her that his son's name was Robert, she replied,

> "It were to me a great shame,
> To have a lord without twa name."

On which Henry conferred upon him the name of Fitzroy. Charles II. bestowed the same name of Fitzroy on his son, the first Duke of Grafton, by the Duchess of Cleveland. King William IV., following their example, named his children by Mrs Jordan, Fitz-Clarence, from the title he bore, Duke of Clarence, before ascending the throne.

The Polish termination *wicz*, or Russian *witsch*, has the same meaning as the French *fils*, or English son; thus, Peter Paulowicz, Peter the son of Paul; the Cæsarowitsch, son of the Czar, a title given to the Prince Imperial of Russia.

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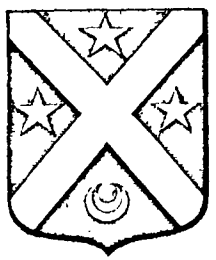
One of the largest classes of surnames, under the genitive form, are those derived from the father's baptismal name, with the addition of son, as Henderson, son of Henry; Polson, son of Paul; Mathison, son of Mathew; Watson, son of Walter; Williamson; Richardson, &c. With regard to the name of Anderson, son of Andrew, from the saltire or cross of St Andrew in the shield, as borne by families of the name, of Lowland origin, in Scotland, it may also be taken to denote a son of St Andrew, that is, a native Scotsman. The shield here given from the plate in "Nisbet's Heraldry," is that of James Anderson, the well-known antiquary, author of "The Diplomata Scotiæ," who was born in Edinburgh in 1662, and died in London in 1728. Arms: Azure, a saltire between three mullets in flank, and a crescent in base; Argent. Crest: half moon. Motto, *Gradatim.*



Tennyson, the surname of the poet laureate, means the son of Denis, being another form of Denison. A family of the name assert that it is a corruption of Tunesende or Townshend.

Many English surnames have the terminations of *kin*, *lin*, *ot*, *et*, and *cock*, as well as of *ie*, these being diminutives of forenames; as Lukin, little Luke; Perkin, whence Perkins and Peterkin, little Peter; Nicklin, little Nichol or Nicholas; Tomkin, Tomkins, Tomlin and Tomlinson, little Thomas, and the son of little Thomas; Dickie, little Dick; Dickens, son of little Dick; Simpkins, son of little Simon; Bartlett, little Bartholomew; Paulett, little Paul; Philpot, little Philip, and Philpotts, son of little Philip; Alcock, little Hall or Harry; Wilcock, whence Wilcox and Wilcoxon, and Wilkins and Wilkinson, little William, and the son of little William; Hancock, little Hans or John; Robie, little Robert; Ritchie, little Richard; Adie, little Adam; Edie, little Edward; Blackie, little Black; Blaikie, another form of the name, may be little Blake, in which case it would change its meaning from black to white,—Blake, as already explained, signifying pale. These, and such like, are called Nurse-names, from their being supposed to have been applied to their first bearers in childhood. The Scotch name Lammie, is little lamb; but it has been Frenchified into L'Amy, the friend.

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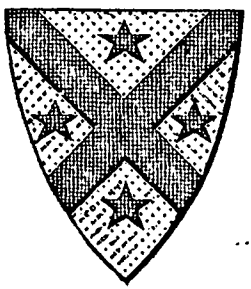
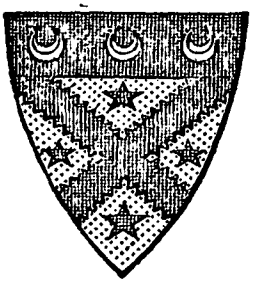
The Scottish name of Christie is of considerable antiquity, and is supposed to be a diminutive of Christian, which was early adopted as a baptismal name. To a tradition, which asserts it to have been derived from Christinus or Christianus, a younger son of Alwyn II., one of the first Earls of Lennox, the saltire, the principal bearing in the Christie Coat of Arms, gives some countenance. In Nisbet's "System of Heraldry," vol. I., page 143, the Arms of the surname of Christie are thus described, "Or, a saltire, cantoned with four mullets, sable;" and Nisbet gives the same coat, with suitable differences, to the Christies of Craigton, Balluchie, and Patrick Christie, merchant in Aberdeen.



In former times, the name seems to have been borne by families tracing their lineage to districts north of the Forth. There was a Fifeshire family of the name, designed, of Balchristie, "the town of the Christians." In the same county

there are now seated the Christies of Durie, Teases, Findas, and Ballindean. The Durie family have intermarried with the noble houses of Lauderdale and Balcarres. The Arms of the present representative, Charles Maitland Christie, Esq., who succeeded his father in 1803, are, "Or, a saltire, cantoned between two stars in the flanks, sable, in chief, a demi-lion couped at the joints, gules, and in base, a cross-patée of the last." In Mid-Lothian, there is the family of Christie of Baberton; and in Lanarkshire are the families of Bedlay and Millwood. In Galloway were the Christians or Christies of Monkhill and Drummaston.

The progenitors of Christie of Bedlay and Petershill, appear to have been settled for several generations on Deveronside, on the confines of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff. Of this family was John Christie, an enterprising merchant in Paisley, who acquired the lands of Greenhill, Wester Corslet, and others, in Renfrewshire, and died in 1791. His grandson, Thomas Craig Christie, Esq., acquired the estates of Bedlay and Petershill by marriage with Miss Catherine Cameron Campbell, heiress of these properties. The Arms of Christie of Bedlay are, "Or, a saltire, indented between four mullets, sable, on a chief of the last, three crescents, argent."



The Christys of Apuldrefield, or Apperfield, in Kent, are descended from Alexander Christy, of Aberdeen, born in 1642, who purchased the estate of Moyallan, County Down, Ireland. His grandson, also Alexander Christy, established, at Ormiston, Mid-Lothian, the first linen manufactory in Scotland, and afterwards removed to Perth, where he died, in 1763. Their armorial bearings are, "Or, on a saltire invecked, sable, between four mullets pierced, azure, a saltire, ermine."

The late Colonel Sir Archibald Christie, Deputy-governor of Stirling Castle, heir male and representative of Christy of Stenton, East Lothian, claimed to be the chief of the name, and his claim was certified by the Court of the Lord Lyon of Scotland.

The usual crest or cognisance of the Christies, is a sliped branch, or withered stump sprouting anew, of the holly bush or tree.

In France the most common diminutives of names, are *eau, el* and *elle, et, in, ot;* as, Bretonneau, little Breton; Philipeau, Philipon, and Philipiot, little Philip; Thomasseau, Thomasin, little Thomas; Jeanet, Jeanin, Jeanot, Jehennot, and Johannot, little John; Girardin, Girardot, little Girard; Antonelle, little Anthony; Amiot, Amyot, little friend; Gullemin and Guillotin, little William,—such is the comparatively harmless title of the most terrible engine of the French Revolution, and the only instrument of death punishment in France; Frerot, little brother; Bernardin, Bernadotte, little Bernard; Michelet, little Michael; Brunet, Brunel, little Brown; Blondel, little blond; Blondin, a beau, &c.

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Among the Anglo-Saxons, surnames were very rare. Mr Kemble, in his learned and valuable work on "The Names, Surnames, and Nicknames of the Anglo-Saxons," and, after him, Mr Lower, have shewn that their favourite method of indicating derivation and family relationships was by the use of similar personal names, either by the initial syllable or the terminating one. As, for instance, the Saxon word Al, for all; Bert, bright; Ethel, Athel or Æthel, noble; Ed, blessed or happy; Os, house, &c. The following are examples:—

Albert, all bright.
Alfred, all peace.
Alfege, always merry.
Aldred, and Eldred, dread of all.
Alfric, all rich.
Alwin, winning all; or, all beloved.
Bertram, a bright ram.
Cuthbert, known famously.
Ethelbad, nobly bold.
Ethelbert, nobly bright.
Ethelfred, noble peace.
Ethelstan, noble jewel, literally noble stone.
Ethelwald, a noble keeper.
Ethelwold, a noble governor.
Edgar, happy honour.
Edmund, happy peace.
Edward, happy keeper.
Edwin, happy winner or conqueror.
Egbert, very bright.
Gilbert, bright as gold.
Lambert, a bright lamb.
Osmund, house peace.
Oswald, ruler of a house. Osgood is a contraction of Osgold Cross, in Yorkshire, which derived its name from St Oswald.
Oswin, house winner.

Osborne is a local surname, derived from the river Ouse in Yorkshire, and is literally Ouse bourne, Ooze, or spring brook.

The surname Marryatt seems to have been taken from the mother's name Marie or Mariotte, little Mary. There are several instances of surnames being formed from female Christian names, as Alison, son of Alice; Eveson, son of Eve; Nelson, son of Helen or Eleanor, familiarly, Nell, &c.

Sometimes, in the Italian, an addition has been made to a name to give it a significant meaning, and generally by way of a diminutive, involving a term of endearment, as, Ambrosini, handsome little Ambroses; Giovanossi, handsome large Johns, and such like. Tintoretto is the little dyer. A celebrated Venetian painter, whose real name was Giacomo Robusti, obtained this *soubriquet*, by which he is universally known, as being the son of a Tintore. Born in Venice in 1512, he studied under Titian, the style of whose colouring he endeavoured to unite with the composition of Michael Angelo. He died in 1594. Angelo de Bondone, another famous Italian painter, acquired the name of Giotto, an abbreviation of Angiolotto, or good, strong Angelo. The son of a peasant, he was born in 1296, and being observed by Cimabue drawing figures on the ground while feeding his sheep, he took him and instructed him in the art of painting. The Italians are fond of these familiar names.

By adding the syllable *ing* or *ings* to the father-name, a family relationship is understood, as Deering, little dear, or Deor, a man's name; also, Darling, little dear; Rawlings, little Ralph or Rollins. This name is sometimes written Rawlins, and has been stretched into Rawlinson. Indeed, most names derived from a father-name have a tendency to this kind of growth. Atkins, little Atty or Arthur, in due time swelled into Atkinson, and Jennings, little John, became Jenkinson, son of Jennings, or Jenkins, and so on, with the rest. Ings itself is an English surname; meaning what in Scotland are called haughs, that is, low-lying meadows on the banks of a river.

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The Galloway name of M'Kerlie is derived from Carroll, or O'Carroll, an Irish petty king or chief, who obtained lands in Carrick, Ayrshire, since called Carolton or Carleton. His descendants afterwards possessed Cruggleton Castle and lands in Wigtownshire, and the name of the owner, in the thirteenth

century, is spelled Kerlé and Kerlie. It has also been spelled Kerly, M'Carloe, M'Carlie, and M'Kerly. The name M'Kerrell is believed to be another form of M'Kerlie, although the M'Kerrells of Hillhouse, Ayrshire, claim to be of Norman origin, as the name of Kiriel occurs on the roll of Battle Abbey.

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The surname of MacGuffie, sometimes written MacGuffy, is mostly confined to the south-west of Scotland and the north-east of Ireland. The epithet *Guff*, in the Scottish language (Goff, in the English), is still used as a synonym for fool, so that MacGuffie may be supposed to mean, as a correspondent suggests, the son of a fool; or, taking the terminal syllable of *og* or *oig* into account, as in the following name, the son of youthful folly. The name, however, has neither a Scotch nor an English derivation, being purely Celtic and Gallovidian, whatever may be its meaning. It is a name of frequent occurrence in Galloway, and there was a Colonel John MacGuffie of Cubbicks, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, who was killed at Flodden 9th September 1513. He left by Felicia, his wife, daughter of John Home, Esq., of Ardmillan, three sons and two daughters. The eleventh in direct heritable descent from this Colonel MacGuffie of Cubbicks, is James MacGuffie, Esq. of Crossmichael, who married Margaret, only daughter of the late William Coulthart, Esq. of Coulthart and Collyn. The ensigns armorial used by MacGuffie of Crossmichael are, Argent, a fesse, sable, between three boars' heads, couped, of the last. Crest: A boar's head, as in the Arms. Motto, *Arma parata fero*.

The name McGuffog or McGuffock belonged to an ancient Galloway family, the direct line of which is now extinct. They possessed lands both in central and western Galloway. Richard McGuffog obtained from Robert the Bruce a charter of the lands of Kilsture and Clonentis, in the parish of Sorbie. Hugh McGuffock of Rusco, was one of the Commissioners for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the Scottish Parliament, during the reign of King William III. Although so similar, McGuffog and MacGuffie are distinct names. The Arms of the McGuffogs were, Argent, two croziers in asltire, azure, between a man's heart

in chief, gules, and three mullets in the flanks and base, of the second. Crest: A dove, proper. Motto, *Industria et Labore.*

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Another Galloway name, that of M'Culloch, is said by Sir Andrew Agnew, in his "History of the Agnews," to have the following origin. In the time of the Crusades, a Scottish warrior, carrying in his shield a boar, which in Gaelic is *Cullach*, was conspicuous for his personal daring in the Holy Land. On his return to Scotland, William the Lion, as a reward for his prowess, granted him Myretoun, now Monreith, and other lands in Wigtownshire, and he adopted as his patronymic the word Cullagh, his old battle badge. His son was thence styled M'Cullach. Sir Andrew Agnew's statement is to be taken with considerable reservation. The MacCullochs are one of the oldest septs in Galloway, and are understood to be lineally descended from Ulgrie, the grandson of Owen Gallvus, king of the Cludienses, or Strathcluyd Britons. The name, therefore, may be a corruption of M'Ulgrie-oig, and, at all events, Sir Andrew's story of its origin is not likely to be the true one, as the first mentioned MacCulloch, of any note, was killed in a skirmish in the land of the Picts, in 864. The first crusade was in 1096, but William the Lion only began his reign 9th December 1165. The second crusade took place in 1146, nineteen years prior to his reign. The third crusade was in 1189, so that the MacCullochs, according to Sir Andrew, only got their name *after* the third crusade. But there were MacCullochs in Galloway centuries before that period. The M'Cullochs of Cardoness were nearly 400 years proprietors of that property. The title of head and representative of the family is claimed by Mr M'Culloch of Ardwall, and by Mrs Grant of Barholm, wife of Captain Grant of Barholm, and eldest daughter and heiress of the late John M'Culloch, Esq., of Barholm.

The name M'Micking, also a Galloway surname, is Celtic, and means John's grandson. It is MacIan with another descent, Mac-mac-Ian. M'Ewan, MacKichan, and several similar names, are all alike descendants of some Ian or John, of bygone days. The varieties in spelling merely prove the ignorance of those who bore them in the rude times of old, when education, among the great body of the people, had made but little progress.

M'Micking, is sometimes spelled and pronounced M'Meekin and M'Micken. MacMillan is from the Gaelic, *Mac Mhaoil-avin*, and means "the son of the bald man."

The name MacLennan is derived from Ennan, otherwise Adamnan, literally little Adam, the termination being an Irish diminutive. The Highland clan MacLennan claim to have got their name from MacGill'inan, son of Gillie Phinan, who was named after Saint Finan, in process of time corrupted to MacLennan.

McNaught is also a Galloway surname, and has no connection with or relation to McNaughtan, which is purely a Gaelic name. The McNaughts of Kilquarity, carried as their Arms, Sable, an escocheon chequy, argent and azure, between three lions' heads erased, of the second, langued, gules.

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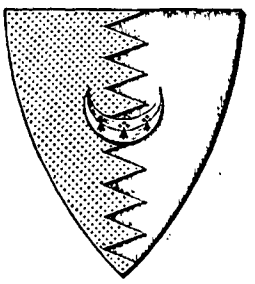
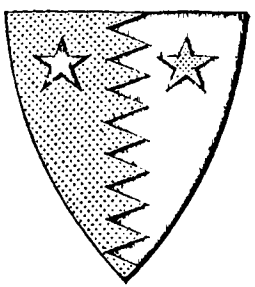


The surname of Macgeorge, also belonging to Galloway, or at least settled there for the last two hundred years, is merely a change from MacIoris, the ancient Irish name adopted by the Berminghams, Barons of Athenry, from whom the Galloway family is descended. The Berminghams adopted the Irish patronymic in the twelfth century, and continued to use it till comparatively recent times. The first settlers of the family in Galloway changed the form from MacIoris to MacIore or MacJore, and early in the last century they adopted the name as it is presently written. Like other very ancient heraldic bearings those of the Berminghams are of the simplest form—per pale indented, or and gules, and the Galloway families bear the same Arms with a difference. We give two of these, taken from the Books of the Ulster King of Arms in Dublin Castle. The first is that of Mr Macgeorge of Glenarn, of the Auchinreoch branch, being the Arms of the Berminghams differenced by a crescent, ermine, in the centre point. The other is that of Lieutenant



Colonel Macgeorge of London, of the Culloch branch, being the same Arms differenced by two mullets in chief, counterchanged. The title of Athenry, which takes precedence as that of the premier Baron of Ireland, is at present dormant.

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Many Irish names terminate in the diminutive *an;* as Regan, Grattan, Nolan, Curran, Kirwan, Donnan, an old Gallovidian name; Doran, Donegan, Sheridan, Donellan, Groggan, Sullivan, Monahan, Flannigan, Milligan, already referred to (see page 55), and Brennan. With regard to this last name, O'Donovan, the celebrated Irish antiquarian, says, it was originally Brenainn, and in Kerry "it is corruptly pronounced Bréanaill, as is indeed the name of the great patron saint of Kerry, after whom the ancestor of this family was called; and a well-known member of this family has there most shamefully Anglicised it to Brabacy, by a strange process of assimilation."

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Many Galloway surnames are derived from Ireland. Most of the following unquestionably are corruptions of older names, viz., —M'Lurg, M'Geoch, M'Cracken, M'Caw (probably originally M'All), M'Harg, M'Whinnie, M'Whannel, M'Master, M'Quaker, M'Keand, now M'Kean; M'Nish, M'Kinnell, M'Cubbin, M'Reikie, M'Gill and M'Gachen. M'Bride is son of Bridget; and M'Credie, the son of Reddie.

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The original meaning of the Gaelic name Macaulay is *Mac Aulaidh,* the son of Olave. M'Bean or MacBain, also Gaelic, was derived either from the fair complexion of the progenitor of the Lochaber clan of the name, or from their living in a high mountainous country, — *beann* being the Gaelic for a mountain. MacCorquodale, anciently MacTorquil, is the son of Torquil; MacEachin, the son of Eochin or Hugh; and MacGillivray, in Gaelic, *Mac Gilli bhreac,* the sons of the freckled lad. MacIntaggart, now M'Taggart, is son of the priest; and M'Clery, son of the cleric; MacIntosh is son of the leader.

## CHAPTER IX.

### Surnames from Trees, Plants, Waters, and Rivers.

Various are the surnames derived from the vegetable world, and some of them have become historical.

The first of the royal name of Plantagenet who ascended the throne of England was Henry II. That name, one of the proudest in English history, was adopted to mark the humiliation of the noble who first bore it. This was Fulk, Count of Anjou, in the tenth century, who, for the murder of his nephew, Drogo, Count of Brittany, was enjoined by his confessor, by way of penance, to proceed to Jerusalem, and to submit to a severe castigation. Dressing himself in mean attire, he set out, attended only by two servants; one to lead him by a halter to the Holy Sepulchre, the other to strip and whip him there. The *plantagenista*, or brown plant, being the only tough pliant shrub in Palestine, was the rod chosen for his chastisement, and he afterwards wore it in his cap, as a badge of his humility, thus taking his name from the switch with which he was scourged.

The last troubadour of France, Jacques Jasmin, of Agen, died there in October 1864. His name, in English, is the flower called the jasmine, and, corruptly, jessamine, hence the English surname of Jessamy. His grandfather was a beggar, his father a hump-backed tailor. A priest educated him, but destiny made him a barber; and on a bright blue flag, bordered with gold, in crossing the street near the entrance of the Promenade du Gravier, at Agen, might be read the words, "Jasmin, Coiffeur." This hairdresser, whose poetical recitations were worth all the talk of the whole of his fraternity, who never refused to perform the usual duties of his trade, and never denied his humble origin, received, in his time, a laurel crown of gold from St Clemence Isaure,

Toulouse; a golden cup from Auch; a gold watch, chain, and seals, from Louis Philippe; an emerald ring, once worn by that king's lamented heir, the Duke of Orleans; and personal compliments from high and low. In 1840, Jasmin went to Paris to recite his poems, and he obtained—it is understood through the late Duchess of Orleans—a pension of a thousand francs from M. de Salvandy, then Minister of the Interior. He also received, shortly afterwards, the Cross of the Legion of Honour, but declined to accept any employment which would take him away from his "sweet south," and his hair-dressing business. He travelled from town to town in the south, reciting his poetry like an ancient troubadour. "I am indeed a troubadour," he once said, in the innocence of his heart, "but I am far beyond them all; they were but beginners; they never composed a poem like my 'Françonneto.'" Jasmin was a great reciter—an improvisatore of passionate gestures and extraordinary play of feature—and evidence of his talents in this respect is afforded in a very interesting account which was given of an interview with him, in the "Bearn and the Pyrenees" of Miss Costello, who, in that work, gave English versions of several of his poems.

He was born in 1798, and his first poetry appeared in 1825. His verses were written almost invariably in the Gascon dialect. The few attempts which he made to write in academical French were not successful. One of his poems, "L'Abuglo de Castel-Cuille," ("The blind girl of Castel-Cuille"), has been translated into English by Longfellow. His poetical talent, combined with a kind heart, and pure and blameless life, won the esteem and admiration of his countrymen, and of all who knew him.

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The surname Rose is evidently taken from the beautiful flower of that name, which is a favourite in all countries, and cultivated everywhere. The wars of the Roses, in England, from the reign of Henry VI., in 1450, to that of Henry VII., in 1485, doubtless induced many to adopt and retain the name. The sons of Edward III. were the first, publicly, to assume the rose as a device. The red rose being chosen by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and the white rose by his brother Edward, who was created Duke of

York, in 1385, became the badges of the rival houses of York and Lancaster.

In heraldry, roses are carried in many shields as relative to the name. The family of Rosenspar in Denmark, according to Nisbet, charged their chevron with three roses; and the noble house of Primrose in Scotland, who enjoy the title of Earl of Rosebery in the peerage of that kingdom, carry primroses, as relative to their name.

The French name of Rosière is derived from the rose feasts, celebrated on June 8, at Salency, Surenne, and some other places in France. This festival is a peculiar one of its kind. A girl is selected from three, most distinguished for female virtues. Conducted in procession to the Church, she kneels in a place of honour, while the vesper service is performed. She is afterwards the principal personage at a ball in the evening, and receives a present. She is called La Rosiére, from rosiér, a rose-bush, because she is adorned with roses. The English name Roser is a corruption of the French Rosiére.

The German name Rosenmuller, the English Rosebottom, that is, rose dale or valley, and many others, are derived from this universally favourite flower. The English Roscoe seems to have the same root. The Latin Rosa has become an Italian name, and the celebrated Neapolitan painter, Salvator Rosa, has immortalised it. Born at Naples in 1615, he formed his taste, and perfected his style, from the study of nature among the wilds of the Apennines; and in the delineation of scenes of gloomy grandeur and savage magnificence, no one has ever surpassed him. He died in 1673.

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The English surname of Lily, Lilly, or Lillie, carries garden lillies in the shield, in reference to the name. The English name Lilburne is lily brooke, evidently from water lilies, and the German Lillienthal, lily vale.

Flower, and Flowers, and Flowerdew, are English surnames; so are Nettle, and Nettleton. A rare Scotch name, Malliherb, carried in the shield three leaves of a nettle, as equivocally relative to the name. It seems to have been originally Norman, as Malherbe (Francis de) a French poet, born at Caen, about 1555,

who was one of the first to give French poetry its polish and regularity, and Malesherbes, the intrepid counsel of Louis XVI., at his trial in 1792, appear to be the same.

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Among English surnames are, Brier, Briers, and Brierly; Broome, Broomfield, and Broomley, or Bromley, reminding one of fields of broom, and "o'er the muir amang the heather;" Nutt, Nuttall, and Nutley; also, Pease, and Beans, and Peasecod; Plant, Planta, and Ashplant; Parsley, and Spinage; Budd, and Leaf; Leek, and Onion; Holyock, and Ivyleaf; as well as Ferne, and Fennel; Thorne, Thorneley, and Thornhurst; and Myrtle, and Grove. Byron, in Don Juan, aptly says:—

> "Thrice happy he whose name has been well spelt
> In the Despatch. I knew a man whose loss
> Was printed Grove, although his name was Grose."

The Scotch name Foulis, originally Norman, is derived from the French *Feuiles*, leaves, and those who bear it carry three bay leaves in their family shield.

Tree is an English surname, so are Forest (Arms, three oak trees) and Forrester. Wood, anciently Latinised into De Bosco, is a very common name. Families of this surname carry trees in their Arms, generally oak, representing antiquity and strength. The Scotch name of Shaw is a small wood, called in England a copse. That of Walkinshaw, derived from the lands of Walkinshaw, in Renfrewshire, has for Arms, Argent, upon a mount a grove of fir trees, proper; Crest, a dove with an olive branch in its beak. Motto, "*In Season.*" Supporters, two foresters in long gowns, to shew that their progenitors were foresters to the High Steward of Scotland, in the Barony of Renfrew.

Several names end in *wood*, as, Atwood, at the wood; Bywood, beside the wood; Underwood, under the wood; and Netherwood, beneath the wood, in England; seemingly having originated in places of residence or birth; and Spotswood, originally Spottiswood, Calderwood, Carwood or Carvehood, Blackwood, &c., in Scotland. Families of these Scotch names carry trees, or branches of trees, in their Arms, as relative to their names.

The Scotch name Scroggie, has for Armorial bearings, Or, a

chevron, azure, between two scrogs, that is, branches of a tree wanting leaves, in chief. Families of the name of Rowantree, have for Arms, Argent, on a chevron, between three rowan-tree branches, sliped, proper.

The English name Stockdale and the Scotch Blackstock, have three stocks or trunks of trees, the one eradicate, that is, pulled up by the roots, and the other couped. Stock itself, and Stocks, are English surnames. In All Hallows Churchyard, Bread Street, London, there is, or was, the following epitaph on a clergyman of the name of Stocke:—

"Thy lifelesse trunk, oh, reverend Stocke,
Like Aaron's rod, sproutes out againe;
And after two full winters past,
Yields blossoms and ripe fruite amaine.
For why,—this work of piety,
Performed by some of thy flocke,
To thy dead corps and sacred urne,
Is but the fruit of this old Stocke."

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Aikman in Scotland, Acton in England, and names with a similar beginning, as Aikenhead and Akroyd, are derived from the Saxon word *ac*, an oak. The latter name means oak assart. Acton is oak town. Oaks and Oakley, or Ockley, are also English surnames. The Arms of Aikman are, Argent, a dexter arm issuing from the sinister side of the shield, holding an oak-tree eradicate and broken asunder near the branches, proper. English families of the names of Pireton or Pyreton, that is pear-town, and Pyne, carry trees in their Arms.

A curious origin has been claimed for the illustrious name of Bacon. A writer in "Notes and Queries" (vol. ii., page 247), says that the word bacon had the obsolete meaning of "dried wood." The crackling faggot rather than the cured flitch, according to this authority, originated a name which is celebrated in literature, science, and art. We also learn from the same publication, that a modern motto of the Somersetshire Bacons has an ingenious rebus:

PRO BA—CON SCIENTIA;

the capitals, thus placed, giving it the double reading, Proba con-

scientia, and Pro Bacon scientia. A Norman origin is also claimed for the name, from some fief so called. Another correspondent of the same journal (*ibid*, page 470), hazards a conjecture that the name arose from the word beacon, the name in the first instance being given to the man who had the charge of a beacon, as John of the Beacon, in progress of time altered to Bacon.

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Palm is a German name, and Palma an Italian one. In 1806, James Philip Palm, a bookseller of Nuremberg, accused of having distributed a pamphlet against the Emperor Napoleon, entitled, "Germany in her Deepest Humiliation," was arbitrarily arrested by virtue of an order sent from Paris, and conducted to Brennau, where he was arraigned before a military commission, pronounced guilty, and shot. There were two Italian painters of the name of Jacob Palma; the elder, a native of Serinalto, in the territory of Bergamo, was a disciple of Titian, and died in 1588. The younger, his great nephew, resided at Venice, and died in 1628.

In Antwerp Cathedral there is the following epitaph on a Spaniard of the name of Palma:—

> "I was what I am not. I am what I was not.
> What I am thou shalt be. Spain gave me birth,
> Italy determined my fortune. Here I lie buried.
> Roderigo Nunez de Palma, 1597."

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The German name Beaumgarten, like the English Applegarth, is an orchard. The English name Berkeley, the Scotch form of which is Barclay, is birch-field; Berkenhead is head of the birches, and Barkham, birch home. Another English name, Allerton, is alder-tree town; Appleby is apple or fruit dwelling.

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From the ash-tree various surnames have been derived, and there are upwards of forty places in various parts of England beginning with ash. Of surnames, we have Ashurst, ash grove; Ashton, ash down or hill; Ashley and Ashfield; and Ashburn-

ham, the latter signifying ash river home. Aspenall means aspentreehall.

From beam, a tree, has come the English name Bamfylde, wood field. Barstow is barley place or dwelling; Bearcroft, barley field, and Bereham, barley home. The Anglo-Norman name of Beaufoy, a contraction of the ancient De Bella Fago, is fine beach tree. Beecher may be dweller near the beech trees, but it is more likely to mean a beecher or wrecker.

Boys and Boyce, anciently de Bois, mean wood or forest. The real name of the Scottish historian Hector Boethius was Boece or Boyce.

The French name Pomerule carries three apples in the family shield, in reference to the name, *pomme* being French for an apple.

The Scotch name Provan carries three ears of wheat, as relative to provender.

The English name Sheffield has three sheaves of corn, in reference to the name, a field of sheaves. The English name of Holdsheaf also carries a sheaf.

The Scotch name of Cumming carries three garbs, or sheaves, of the plant called cummin.

Another Scotch name, Fraser, has three cinquefoils, usually called *fraises*, French for strawberries, as *fraisier* is for the strawberry plant, from which the name is thought to have been derived.

In the Ragman Roll of those nobles and barons of Scotland who swore a voluntary or enforced fealty to Edward I. of England in the years 1292 and 1296, this name is spelled in seven different ways—viz., Frazer, Fraser as now, Fresar, Frizel, Frisele, Freshell, and Frisle. The first of the family in Scotland was an Anglo-Norman. Those who contend for a Celtic origin for the name say, that it is a corruption of *Frith Siol*, forest tribe or race. In Gaelic, the clan Fraser are called "na Friosalaich." The Fraser arms are what are called canting arms, and are more modern than the name.

The French names Du Quesnoy is of the oaks; Duchesne, of the oak; Dubocage, of the grove; Du Fay, of the beech; De La Fayette, of the little beech plantation; De Saulcy, of willow tree plot; and De Quincy, of the quince tree plot. In 654, the Abbey of Quinçay, or Quincey, was founded near Poitiers, and

since the time of William the Conqueror, De Quincey has been an English name. In 1234, Roger De Quincey, in right of his wife, was Lord of Galloway. Thomas De Quincy, author of the "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater," acquired for himself a distinguished name in British literature. He died December 8, 1859, aged seventy-three.

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The English name Sevenoke, is seven oaks; and Okeover, bak bank. Noakes, is atten oaks, at the oaks; Nash, atten ash, at the ash; and Rugley, rye field. Garth is a yard or enclosure; Farnham and Farnsworth, ferns home and ferns farm. Ramsden is wild garlic valley, and Ramsbottom, the same; *bottom* at the end of names meaning low ground. Aldershaw is alder grove or wood; Holt, wood or grove; Westerholt, west wood. Hazelfoot, foot of the hazel tree; Hazelrig, hazel ridge; and Hollinshed, head of the hollies. The holly, or ilex, is supposed to have derived its name from the sacred season, Christmas, in which it particularly flourishes.

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Heath is an English surname; so is Heathcote, heath cottage; also Hatherley, heath field. The Scotch name Haig is hedge, and the German Hahnemann, hedgeman. Hathorne, or Hawthorn, is an English name; so are Hawes, hedges, or hawthorn berries; and Quigley, a field surrounded by a quick-set hedge. The latter may also be a corruption of Quickley, the name of the hostess at the celebrated "Boar's Head," in Eastcheap, the resort of Prince Hal and Sir John Falstaff.

Thistlewood is historically known as the name of the principal agent in the famous "Cato Street" conspiracy, the object of which was to murder several members of the Administration, while at a Cabinet dinner at Lord Harrowby's, and so excite an insurrection in the metropolis. He suffered the death of a traitor at London, May 1, 1820. Thistlethwaite, a Cumberland name, is thistle field, or ground reclaimed from thistles.

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The Cornish name Pencoit is the same as Woodhead, head of the wood, and Penrose is head of the heath, *ros* being a heath or

moor, a meadow or promontory, also a rose. Weld, Wald, and Walton, and similar names, especially as applied to places, as Waltham, are derived from *weald*, the Saxon term for a woody district. Walcot and Woolcot are wood cottage, and Waldegrave, woodreve, or steward of the forest, and Woodroffe and Woodrow, the Scottish form of the name, are the same.

The Anglo-Norman name Taillebois, now Talboys, is copse, hurst, or underwood.

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The Swedish name Lind is limetree, and the Dutch Van der Linden, of the limetrees. The old English word for limetree was linden.

The Scottish name of Lindsay—originally Anglo-Norman—called by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, "ane surname of renown," is limetree isle. "There appears every reason to believe," says Lord Lindsay, "that the Scottish Lindsays are a branch of the Norman house of Limesay, long since extinct in the direct male line, both in Normandy and England, but which, for several generations, held a distinguished station, more particularly in the latter country. The names Lindesay and Limesay are identical, both of them implying 'isle of limetrees,'—they are frequently interchanged, and applied to the same individual, not merely in the heraldic MSS. of two hundred years ago, but in ancient public records, and in the early transcripts of Battle Abbey Roll. On the failure of the direct line of Limesay in England, when their estates devolved on two co-heiresses, the head of the Scottish Lindsays appears to have been selected to marry one of them,—and Scottish Lindsays, not descended from the marriage, bore the same Arms as the De Limesays—gules, an eagle displayed, or—at a period long subsequent, while the Limesay eagle was still traceable in the armorial bearings of the House of Crawford in the middle of the fourteenth century. Randolph de Limesay, said to have been sister's son to the Conqueror, was the first of the Anglo-Norman stock who settled in England. He obtained above forty lordships in different counties of England, including Wolverley in Warwickshire, the chief seat of his posterity, and from which they took their style as barons. Randolph died towards the close of William the Conqueror's reign. Alan de Limesay,

his son, and Gerard, his grandson, succeeded him, but the son of Gerard dying without issue, the property went to his two daughters, the co-heiresses above mentioned, to wit, Basilia, the eldest, wife of Sir Hugo de Odingsels, and Aleonora, wife of Sir David Lindsay of Crawford, the descendent and representative of Walter, the original settler in Scotland under David I.—("Lives of the Lindsays," vol. i., p. 3.)

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Surnames from water and rivers form an interesting portion of family nomenclature. Without water indeed man could not have a Christian name at all, that is, he could not be baptized with one, and to it, in some shape or other, the world owes many good and expressive surnames.

Besides Rivers, Brookes, Burns, Waters, and Wells, as surnames, there are also to be found a Fountain, and in Scotland, here and there, a Loch, which in England becomes a Lake. The English name Mears is a mere or lake, and the Dutch Van der Meer, of the meer or lake. The illustrious English name of Wellesley, corrupted, methodistically, into Wesley, is the field of wells. Putnam, originally Puttenham, also an English name, is home of the pits or wells. The French De la Fontaine, is of the fountain or spring; the Scottish Kinloch, and the English Kinglake, head of the loch or lake.

The French name De Zaix or Desaix is, of the waters. The gallant French general of this name, born in 1768, was killed at the battle of Marengo, to which victory he greatly contributed, June 14, 1800.

The Anglo-Norman name Prideaux is, near the waters; the English Halliwell is holy well; and the French Mauduit, bad aqueduct.

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Among English surnames are Groundwater, Westwater, and Drinkwater; the latter very likely originally given to some early teetotaller, or one who made himself remarkable as an abstainer among the Saxon wassailers of old.

Ford is a name common to both Scotland and England; and

the English names of Upford and Fulford mean, the former, above the ford, and the latter, foul or muddy ford. The English name Danforth is Dane's ford, and Beckford, brook ford, the Anglo-Saxon word beck meaning a brook; hence Beckett is small brook, or rivulet.

The English name of Leyburn or Leburn, is field brook; Sherburne, clear brook; Holbrooke, holytree brook; and the Northumbrian name of Otterborne is otter brook. Rushbrook and Cranbrook are also English surnames. Wellborne and Wyborne are well spring; Ouseley, spring field; Trevannion, from the Cornish treff ynnon, town of the well or spring; and Wilbraham, a corruption of Wilburgham, well or spring-town home.

The English Pond and Poole are obvious. Polwhele, a Cornish name, is salt-water pool. The French Duvivier is, of the fish-pond, and De la Poole, of or belonging to the pool. De l'Estaing, also a French name, has the same meaning. The latter is the origin of the Scotch word "stank," a stagnant water.

De la Riviere and Du Rieu, both French names, and the Spanish Del Rio, mean, of the river. Thomas Campbell, the poet, has thus introduced the name of Captain Riou, R.N., who was styled by Lord Nelson, "the gallant and the good," into his "Battle of the Baltic:"—

> "Brave hearts! to Britain's pride
> Once so faithful and so true,
> On the deck of fame that died
> With the gallant good Riou."

The English name Ripley is, river-bank field. Ewbank is water bank, or it may be a bank of yews. The Corsican Pozzo di Borgo, once a name well known in diplomacy, is, well of the borough. Count Charles Andreas Pozzo di Borgo, born in the Island of Corsica in 1768, entered the diplomatic service of Russia, and distinguished himself by his persevering and ultimately successful hostility to his great countryman, the first Napoleon. He died at Paris, February 17, 1842.

The celebrated French name of Duguesclin is, of the elbow of the stream. The Scotch name Dunlop, though territorial, is taken from a locality which has much the same meaning, being the hill at the bend of the stream.

Another Scotch territorial name, Dalrymple, is said to be derived from the Gaelic *dail-a-chruimpuill*, the vale of the crooked pool, the village of that name in Ayrshire lying on a bend or turn of the "bonny Doon," which, however, is not a pool, but a river. Gazetteers and statistical writers in Scotland appear to have a partiality for Gaelic derivations; and when one has been hit upon in any case—and in most cases in the Lowlands they are mere guess work—they follow each other like a flock of sheep, taking things for granted, without inquiry and without thought. The name is Saxon, and not Gaelic, being derived from the words *dahl* and *hrympel*, from the rumpled appearance of the locality itself, the surface of the parish of Dalrymple being composed of numerous rising grounds, or little mounds or knolls.

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Among other Scotch names derived from rivers are Strachan, anciently Strath Aan, the valley of the Aan, in Kincardineshire; Strathern, the valley of the Earn, in Perthshire; Blackadder, a corruption of Blackwater, a Berwickshire stream, so called from the prevailing dark tinge of its waters; and Dallas, the valley or dale of the Lossie, which takes its rise in the parish of Dallas, in the county of Elgin. A Gaelic origin has also been claimed for the name, *i. e.*, *Dal-Uisk*, "the water valley," but this is extremely unlikely. Tweed, Tweedie, and Tweeddale, Clyde and Clydesdale, Don, Leven, and Blackburn, are also Scotch surnames.

Of English names derived from the same source may be mentioned the Anglo-Norman Surtees, upon the Tees; Ditchen, of the Itchen, a river in Hampshire; Davenport, the port of the Daven; Severn; Trent, and Trentham, Trent village; Witham; Eden; Dee; Teesdale, the valley of the Tees; Parret; Wear, and Yare. The Welsh name of Powis is, lordship on the Wye.

Ireland has, among others derived from rivers, furnished Shannon and Boyne to the nomenclature of that country.

## CHAPTER X.

### Surnames from Countries, Towns, and Lands.

These are very numerous, and of varied character. The illustrious name of Scott tells of itself whence it came, being Scot spelled with two *t's*. Inglis is the Scotch form of English, and the name of Welsh, strange to say, has also become a well-known patronymic in Scotland. In England it is Walsh and Wallis. The name of French is naturalised in England and Ireland.

The Anglo-Norman name of Bigot, Bigod, or Vigot, originally Le Bigot or Le Vigot, is "the Visigoth," which proves its antiquity as a name. Mr Lower ("Essays on English Surnames," vol. I., p. 238), following Camden, absurdly derives it from a profane oath common to the Normans, who assuredly did not swear in English.

The English name of Burgoyne, is derived from Burgundy; Gascoyne, from Gascony; Alman, D'Almaine, and Germaine, from Germany, in French, Allemagne; Romayne and Romanes, from Rome; and Saxon, from Saxony. England, Scotland, France, Poland, Holland, and Spain, are also surnames.

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The surname of Fleming is from the Low Countries. About 1126, Baldwin le Flemyng, fifth Earl of Flanders, was the founder of the first family of the name in Great Britain. Coming from Flanders to Scotland, he brought over with him several followers, his countrymen, who settled in that kingdom. Being very wealthy, he lent money to King David I., and assisted him and several of his courtiers with arms and subsidies.

Several others of this name are mentioned conspicuously in history, viz., Jordanus le Flamange, Willielmus Flandrensis, or

Le Flemang, and Sir Michael le Flemang, Knight. This last, a near kinsman of Earl Baldwin, was the founder, in England, of the family of Fleming of Rydal Hall, Westmoreland, who possess a baronetcy of the creation of 1705.

At a later period in the twelfth century, several colonies of Flemings came over to Britain, and settling in various localities, contributed largely, by their skill in agriculture and other industrial arts, towards the improvement of their adopted country and its inhabitants.

A few of their descendants are still occasionally found in Cornwall, Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, Devonshire, and thinly scattered through the northern counties of England. The headquarters, however, in Britain, of families of the name of Fleming were, and continue to be, in Scotland.

The senior branch of the first family of Flemings that came, was that of Barrochan in Renfrewshire, having been directly descended from Earl Baldwin. Although never titled, their ancestral lands descended in the same family, without a lapse for 700 years, from father to son, until, at the death of the last laird, in 1852, and a few years later by the deaths of his two sisters, all unmarried, the family became extinct, and the estate passed, in 1863, to a distant relative of the name of Hamilton.

In the year 1290, Robert le Fleming, a direct descendant of Earl Baldwin, is found in history taking an active part in public affairs. For his services King Robert the Bruce gave him grants of land forfeited by John Cumming, Earl of Buchan, in the barony of Lenzie, and also in that of Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire. His son and successor, Sir Malcolm Fleming, was created governor of Dumbarton Castle in 1321, which appointment he held till his death, and his family after him, for 200 years. His son, Sir Malcolm Fleming of Biggar, was created by King Robert II., Earl of Wigtown in 1342.

During the reigns of Robert II. and III., this nobleman took a prominent part in Scottish history. He was succeeded in his honours by his eldest son, Sir David Fleming, second Earl of Wigtown.

From his second son, Sir Patrick, sprung the Flemings of Bord, 1375, a well-known cadet branch of the family, but one which has been for several centuries dormant. In 1451, the

representative of this family, Sir Robert, was created by King James II., the first Lord Fleming of Cumbernauld, and from him descended the later titled members of this distinguished and noble family.

The original Earldom of Wigtown having become extinct, King James VI., in 1606, re-created John, sixth Lord Fleming, Earl of Wigtown, and the earldom continued in the family till 1747, when it again became dormant in the direct line, by the death, without issue, of Charles, seventh Earl of Wigtown.

The title was afterwards claimed by the descendants of Alexander, fourth son of John, sixth Lord Fleming and first Earl of Wigtown; and although disallowed by two Committees of Privileges in the House of Lords, they assumed and retained it. In 1809, however, it died out with them in the male line, by the death, in that year, of Hamilton Fleming, ninth and last (claimed) Earl of Wigtown, who is buried at Wraysbury, Buckinghamshire. Since that date the family titles have lain dormant.

The senior male representative of this ancient name and family in Scotland, at the present time (1865) is the Reverend Francis Patrick Flemyng, M.A., of Glenfeulan, Garelochside, Dumbartonshire, who is the lineal descendant and claimant of Sir Archibald Flemyng, Bart. of Farme, at one time Commissary of Glasgow, descended from William, the second son of John, seventh Lord Fleming and second Earl of Wigtown.

Several other junior cadet branches of this family are still existing in Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Dumbartonshire, and Perthshire. The oldest, and that with the best authénticated genealogy, is represented by John G. Fleming, M.D., Glasgow, who can trace direct descent back to 1630.

The Flemings of Farme, Lanarkshire, possessed a baronetcy conferred, in 1661, on Sir Archibald Fleming, Commissary of Glasgow. The title ended with Sir Gilbert Fleming of Barntoun, fifth and last baronet in the direct line. His only child was a daughter, Marjory, who married the Hon. John Elphinston, and died in Edinburgh, in 1784, without issue. The baronetcy is claimed by the Rev. Francis Patrick Flemyng, of Glenfeulan, Garelochside, Dumbartonshire, as senior male representative.

The Scotch name of Windygate, of that ilk, carried in the shield a portcullis, as relative to the name. The surname of Yates or Yetts also carries gates in their Arms. In Teviotdale there was anciently a family of Yetts of Yetton.

The Scottish surname of Weddell is derived from the old lands of Wedale, "the vale of woe," now the parish of Stow, which is partly in Selkirkshire, but chiefly occupying the extremity of the long south-eastern wing or projection of Mid-Lothian. John Harding, when instructing the English king how to ruin Scotland, advised him,

> "To send an hoste of footmen in,
> At Lammesse next, through all Lauderdale,
> And Lammermore woods and mossis over-rin,
> And eke therewith the Stow of Wedale."

In the Anglo-Saxon, Stow means a choice place, a select station, a very different meaning to a vale of woe, and is the well-known designation of several localities in England, intended to signify a pleasant place.

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The celebrated Scottish surname of Douglas, like many others, has been traditionized in such a way that nobody of the name can tell one thing or another in regard to it. Hector Boece, "the father of lies," who did not even keep to his own name, but called himself Boethius, is the fabricator of most of the legends relative to the old historical names of Scotland, and this of Douglas among the rest. In the eighth century, so runs the tradition, during the reign of Selvach, or Solvathius, king of Scots, one Donald Bane, or Donald the Fair, of the Western Isles, made an irruption into the Scottish territory, and put to the rout the forces collected to repel his invasion. They would have been totally overthrown, had not an unknown and nameless warrior, with his friends and followers, come from some undiscovered country to their aid, and speedily changed the fortune of the day. Donald the Fair was soon disposed of, being slain off hand, and the victory secured to the king. When his majesty, or whatever he was called in those old days, inquired to whom he owed his deliverance, one of his attendants, Gaelic, of course, pointed out the anonymous warrior, with the words, *Sholto Dhu Glas*, "Behold the dark man."

The king, it is said, rewarded him—he could not have done otherwise—with a large tract of land in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, which, continues the legend, with the river by which it is traversed, was denominated *Dhu-glas*, or Douglas, after him. The name, however, was derived from the river, and not from the man. According to Chalmers, it was called "*Dhub Glas*," dark blue, or azure, that being the colour of its waters. According to that writer, the first of the Douglas family was Theobald the Fleming, who, between the years 1147 and 1166, received a grant of land on Douglas water. His immediate successor was the first to assume the surname of Douglas.

An examination of authorities leads to a different origin for the name than that assigned by tradition. The original name was Dufglas, and the first of the name on record was William of Dufglas, who, between 1175 and 1199, witnessed a charter by Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, to the monks of Kelso. The derivation of the name, in fact, is entirely unknown. Even Hume of Godscroft, in his "History of the Douglasses," is forced to admit that "we do not know them in the fountain, but in the stream; not in the root, but in the stem; for we know not who was the first mean man that did raise himself above the vulgar." The present head and representative of the historic house of Douglas, is the Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatelherault.

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There is scarcely a local surname in Scotland, but to it has been ascribed an origin altogether different from the truth, founded on that love of the marvellous, and fondness for the fanciful and romantic, to which ignorant people are at all times prone. The name of Hay, the family surname of the Earl of Errol and the Marquis of Tweeddale, is said, by tradition, to have been adopted from the interjection of "heigh, heigh," uttered by the peasant founder of the family at the battle of Luncarty, in 942, when, assisted only by his two sons, he succeeded in beating back a whole army of Danes, for which he was rewarded with a large district of country in Perthshire. Such is the genealogical legend of the origin of these noble families. In Normandy, however, there were lands and a lordship denominated Hay, and in the roll of adventurers who accompanied William the Conqueror into Eng-

land, le Sieur de la Hay is expressly mentioned, with others of the same name. Besides, the Scottish interjection, if it was an interjection at all, would have been "hech! hech!" and the Danish army must have been an army of phantoms to have been "beat back" by an old man and his two sons, capable only of panting at such a critical moment.

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Dalziel is another ancient surname derived from land—the barony of Dalziel in Lanarkshire—which has been subjected to traditionary fable, like the others mentioned. The armorial bearing of the Dalzells was anciently a man hanging on a gibbet, a device which Nesbit says ("System of Heraldry," vol. I., page 332), was intended to perpetuate the memory of a dangerous exploit of one of their progenitors, in taking down from a gibbet the body of a favourite kinsman of King Kenneth the Second, who had been hanged by his enemies; for, as the story goes, the king, being exceedingly grieved that the body of his friend should be allowed to hang there, offered a high reward to any one who would venture to cut it down. On overhearing him, one of his courtiers said to the king, "Dall zell," which signifies, "I dare." Having accomplished the deed, he and his descendants obtained the name of Dallzell, and took the words, "I dare," for their motto. The surname is purely a territorial one, and the story is a mere fabrication. If the name is from the Gaelic, *Dal-gheal*, which is doubtful, it would mean "the white dale," or meadow, from the whitish scurf on the surface of the clay soil, or large white gowan or daisy which covered the ground before it was improved by cultivation. The title of Earl of Carnwath, in the peerage of Scotland, was conferred, in 1639, on Sir Robert Dalzell, descended from Thomas de Dalzell, one of the great barons who swore fealty to Edward I. of England in 1296, and who was afterwards one of the patriots that joined King Robert the Bruce. The peerage, after being forfeited in 1715, was restored by Act of Parliament in 1826.

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The Scottish surname of Crawford, from lands of that name in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, is supposed by some to signify

the road or passage of blood, and the Saxon word *ford*. But this derivation attempts to combine a Celtic and a Saxon word, which directly contravenes one of the most important rules of etymology. A more probable derivation is the ford of crows, these birds having always been known to frequent the neighbourhood.

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Symington, a west of Scotland surname, is derived from lands in Ayrshire, and also in Lanarkshire, originally conferred on Symon Lockhart, who held them under Walter, the first Steward of Scotland, and was the ancestor of the Lockharts of Lee, and other families of that name. From him they acquired the name of Symonstoun or Symington. Families of the name of Symington have a tradition that they were originally Douglases from the upper ward of Lanarkshire.

William Symington, the inventor of the steam-engine, born at Leadhills, in Lanarkshire, died at London, March 22, 1831. The first adaptation of the double-acting cranked steam engine to drive a paddle-wheel was accomplished by him in 1801. In that year he fitted up the "Charlotte Dundas" with a double-acting horizontal cranked engine, and thus made her what Mr Woodcroft, in his "Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation," has justly called "the first practical steamboat."

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The Anglo-Norman name of Lyle, Lyell, or Lyall, originally L'Isle, is the Isle. The Scottish name of Innes,—British, *Ynys*, Gaelic, *Inis*,—means an island. In Scotland the word *inch* signifies a small island, and Inches is also a surname.

The Westmoreland surname of Lowther, the family name of the Earls of Lonsdale, is taken from the town and manor of Lowther, a designation which means simply that the locality so called is lower than the surrounding hills.

The English name Audley, originally Aldithеley, is Aldith's or Edith's field. The title of Lord Audley, in the peerage of England, dates from 1313. The ancient family of Audley were barons, by tenure, before the reign of Henry III., but the existing peerage dates from the earliest writ of summons. There have been twenty barons in all. The peerage is held by the Thick-

nesse-Touchet family. Sir John Touchet, a distinguished soldier in the time of Edward III., married the heiress of the barony of Audley, and Captain Philip Thicknesse married, in 1749, the heiress of the Touchets.

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At page 87 it is stated that the name of Burgoyne is from Burgundy. By "time-honoured Lancaster," John of Gaunt, the grant of a large estate in Bedfordshire was given to the Burgoyne family, now represented by Sir John Montague Burgoyne, tenth baronet of Sutton Park, in that county. It was worded in the following quaint rhyme, and furnishes a remarkable instance of the brief and comprehensive manner in which, in the conveyance of property, deeds were expressed in the olden time, so very different from the voluminous and complicated style of the modern system of conveyance,—

"I, John of Gaunt,
Do give and grant,
To Roger Burgoyne,
And the heirs of his line,
Sutton and Potten,
Until the world's rotten."

Rhyming deeds of gift were quite common under both Saxon and Norman kings of England, as the two following (extracted from the work entitled, "Agriculture, Ancient and Modern") will shew.

King Athelstane thus rhymed away large estates to one Pullane:—

"I, King Athelstane,
Do give to Paullane,
Odiham
And Rodiham;
As guid and as fayre,
As ever yay mine wayre
And yarto witnesse Malde, my wife."

One of the Norman followers of William the Conqueror obtained from him a deed in which that monarch bestowed on him,

"The hunter, the hop, and the hop town,
With all the bounds, upside and down;
And in witnesse thereto that it was sooth,
He bit the wax with his long tooth."

The extraordinary name of Death, so well known in London, is derived from D' Ath, that is, "of Ath," a town in Belgium. There are at least ten tradesmen of this surname in the London Directory, one of whom was the jeweller in the City to whom Müller, the German railway murderer of Mr Briggs, in July 1864, sold that gentleman's gold watch-chain, which was the principal cause of his detection, and execution in November following.

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The noble English name of Devreux, the patronymic of the Viscount of Hereford, was derived from the town of Evreux in Normandy. Dugdale, in his "Baronetage," observes:—"Of this family, which had their surname from Evreux, a town of note in Normandy, there were divers generations here in England, before they became peers of the realm." And Mr John Gough Nicholls, in his Notes to the "History of Lacock Abbey," by the Rev. W. L. Bowles, on this statement judiciously remarks:—"On the first application of surnames, large towns gave a distinctive appellative to several persons wholly unconnected with one another in blood,—to any man, in short, who left one of them to reside elsewhere, not having otherwise acquired a personal surname; and it would be as reasonable to suppose that all persons bearing the names of English cities, have descended from the Earls of those cities (for which supposition there is not the slightest ground) as to conclude that the family of Devereux were necessarily descended from the Counts of Evreux. The genealogists of the house of Devreux may concede this fact to the force of historical truth, without detracting at all from the high antiquity, and scarcely from the high nobility, of a name which is certainly one of the proudest in the annals of England."

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To return to some Scottish names. The surname of Brodie belongs to an ancient family or tribe in the county of Elgin, so very ancient indeed, that, as Dr Shaw says, in his "History of the Province of Moray" (page 146, edition 1827), "the antiquity of this name appeareth from this, that no history, record, or tradition (that I know of) doth so much as hint that any other

family or name possessed the lands of Brodie before them, or that they came as strangers from another country." Michael, son of Malcolm, Thane of Brothie and Dyke, had, in 1311, a charter of the lands of Brodie from King Robert Bruce, as his father's heir, and from the lands he took his surname. In old writings the name was *Brothie*, afterwards softened into Brodie. In Gaelic, the word *broth* signifies a ditch or mire, the same as *dyke* in Saxon, and *digue* in French; and the parish in which the lands of Brodie are principally situated is named Dyke. With regard to the family of Brodie, Shaws says, "I incline much to think that they were originally of the ancient Moraviensis, and were one of those loyal tribes to whom King Malcolm IV. gave lands, about the year 1160, when he transplanted the Moray rebels. At that time surnames were fixed; and the MacIntoshes, Inneses, Rosses, then assumed their names, and probably so did the Brodies; and their Arms being the same with those of the Morays, sheweth that they were originally the same people." The Arms of the family of Brodie are, Argent, a Chevron, Gules, between three stars, Azure. Brodie of Brodie, as chief of the name, carries supporters, two savages wreathed about the head and middle with laurel. Crest: a right hand holding a bunch of arrows, all proper. Motto, *Unite*. In Austrian Gallicia, close upon the Russian frontier, there is a large commercial town of the name of Brody.

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The good old Scottish name of Guthrie was derived from lands in Forfarshire, belonging to a family of the name, the oldest in that county. One of the traditionary fables which attaches to so many of the ancient family names of Scotland, accounts for the origin of the surname of Guthrie in the following manner:—An early king of Scotland having, with two attendants, taken shelter, during a storm, in a fisherman's hut, the latter proposed to "gut three" haddocks for their refreshment, as they were hungry, the king himself declaring that two would be enough; on which the king bestowed on him the lands in Forfarshire to which he gave the name of Guthrie, in commemoration of the circumstance. It is needless to say that the story is a mere myth, like most others of the same kind.

The clan name of Buchanan, taken from lands in the county of Stirling, means the little cattle-growing district, derived primarily from the Latin word *bos*, an ox. The surname of Buchan has the same origin in a larger sense. From the Spanish word *bucan*, dried ox, or flesh, came the term buccaneers. The etymology of the name of Buchanan is thus given in "Bleau's Atlas," published in Holland in 1653:—"The word, which signifies a possession, is composed of Muk or Buch, meaning a low place, and Annan, of the water, and denotes low grounds near waters." The parish of Buchanan has water on three sides of it, being bounded on the north by Perthshire and Loch Katrine; on the south by Dumbartonshire, from which it is separated by the Endrick river; and along the whole of its western side by Loch Lomond. One head branch of the Forth also has its source in the upper end of the parish. Towards the middle of the thirteenth century, Gilbert, seneschal to the Earl of Lennox, obtained from him part of Buchanan, and assuming the name, became Gilbert de Buchanan. Buchanan House, situated in the lower end of the parish, on a small tributary of the Endrick, for many centuries belonging to Buchanan of Buchanan, has been for some time in possession of the ducal family of Montrose. The surnames of Buchan and Buchanan are frequent in Scotland.

The Arms of the family of Buchan of Auchmacoy, Aberdeenshire, are, Argent, three lions' heads erased, Gules. The Buchans of Kelloe, Berwickshire, have for Arms, Argent, between three lions' heads, erased, gules, a garb, Or. Crest: The sun shining on a sunflower, headed, Or, stalked and bladed, Vert. Motto, *Non inferiora secutus.*

## CHAPTER XI.

SURNAMES FROM COUNTRIES, TOWNS, AND LANDS,—*continued.*

THE term Goodman, which, as a surname, in England, means the same as the French Bonhomme, in Scotland was applied to one who held lands not *in capite*, but of a subject superior, or was a vassal of a vassal. In feudal phraseology the superior was styled the suzerein, and the vassal his *homo*, or man. Courtesy softened this by the prefix *bonus homo*, or *good* man. The title was always the "good man" of the lands which he held, as a branch of the Hays were styled the Goodmen of Gourdy; the Smythes of Methven, prior to 1670, were the Goodmen of Braco, near Scone Palace, and Methven. Lords and lairds might be "Gudemen," as Sir Walter Stewart of Allanton held lands from Lord Tweeddale, and was called "the Gudeman o' Allanton;" Hamilton of Wishaw, who held of the Duke of Hamilton, was "the Gudeman o' Wishaw;" and the Duke of Hamilton himself, who held the lands of Draffan, and others, in the parish of Lesmahagow, from the Abbot of Kelso, was styled "the Gudeman of Draffan," according to the old rhyme,

> "Duke Hamilton and Brandon,
> Earl Chatelro and Arran,
> The Laird of Kinneil,
> And Gudeman of Draffan."

James V., in his eccentric rambles through the country, assumed, as is well known, the title of "The Gudeman of Ballengeich," from a steep narrow ascent which led to the old postern gate of Stirling Castle.

The English name Bordman, or, as it is sometimes written, Boardman, was derived from the Anglo-Saxon word *borde*, a cottage held by a farmer who paid his rent in kind. Borland is from bordland, or land tenanted by bordmen.

The Scottish surname of Murray, originally Murreff or Moravia, was derived from the province of Moray, in the north-east of Scotland. A rebellion having broken out in Moray in the year 1160, it was quelled by king Malcolm IV., who transported all who had been engaged in it, including the greater part of the population, to the distant district of Galloway, and gave their homes and their lands to others. In consequence of this dispersion, the name of Murray is rare in the province from which it was originally derived, but it often occurs in the counties south of the Grampians. In the form of Murray, the name is quite a common cognomen in Scotland.

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The frequency, in Scotland, of names derived from lands is a remarkable circumstance connected with a country of so comparatively small an extent and limited population. It may be chiefly accounted for by the fact, that every person bearing the name of a barony is descended from its original possessor, or from some one connected with it, who assumed their name, as was not unfrequently the case in former times, or from persons anciently settled or born within its boundaries. To that country the Normans found their way, in the early part of the twelfth century, as the Saxons had done before them. No great battle or decisive victory, however, to the defeat and dispersion of the possessors of the soil, heralded their steps, or accompanied their approach, or led to their settlement, as in England; and in course of time many nobles of Anglo-Norman lineage became lords of extensive territories in various parts of that kingdom, beginning originally with districts near the borders.

The English, in imitation of the Normans, began, after the Conquest, to assume surnames from their lands and places of residence, and the example was followed by the Scotch.

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The noble English name of Godolphin is derived from a hill, famous at one time for its tin mines, in the county of Cornwall, the owners of which were styled Lords of Godolphin from the time of the Conquest.

Another mountain in the county of Somerset, called Montacute, from its sharp points, was the origin of the name of Montague.

The old Saxon noble name of Cholmondeley, pronounced Shumley, was, before the Conquest, assumed as a surname from the lands of Cholmondley, originally Calmundelei—that is, "cold mount field"—in the county of Chester, of which the ancestors of the noble family of the name were possessed long before William of Normandy ever set foot in England; "for," as an old authority says, "at that time lived at the same place, Sir Hugh de Cholmondley; and from him the family have remarkably continued in a direct line, down to the present time, spreading themselves into several flourishing and eminent branches by the way, as are the Cholmondleys, now of Whitley, in the county of York, and of Vale-Royal, in the county of Chester."

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The celebrated English name of Temple, the family surname of the Viscount Palmerston, was derived from the manor of Temple, in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, in the county of Leicester, of which place and Little Shepey, Henry de Temple was lord in the reign of King John.

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The surname of Wauchope is derived from the lands of Wauchopedale, parish of Langholm, Dumfriesshire. Wauchope Castle, the ruins of which are romantically situated on the brow of a precipice overlooking the rush of Wauchope water, among pointed rocks, was the first residence of the Lindsays in Scotland, and bears marks, in the vestiges of the fosse, and other outworks, of having once been a place of great strength. The ancient family of Wauchope of Wauchope was originally settled in that district, but in the thirteenth century that family came to possess the lands of Niddry Marischal, Mid-Lothian, which its descendants still retain. The Arms of the family are, Azure, two stars in chief, and in base a garb, Or. Crest: a garb, Or. Motto, *Industria ditat.* Wauchope of Niddry was hereditary bailie to the Earls Marischal of Scotland, and Deputy Marischal in Mid-Lothian; and from the Lords Marischal they had the lands of Niddry, designed Niddry Marischal. On a tombstone, in the old parish

of Niddry, were engraved the words, "This tomb was bigged (or built) by Robert Wauchop of Niddry Marischal, 1387." A branch of the family, the Wauchopes of Edmonstone, in the same county, are descended from John Wauchope, advocate, and his wife, Anna, daughter of James Rait of Edmondstone. This John Wauchope, who was the second son of Sir John Wauchope of Niddry, got a charter of Edmonstone, 9th June 1671. He was born in 1633, and his baptism was honoured by the presence of the King, Charles I., who was then in Scotland, when his majesty took from his own neck and put round his, a beautiful gold and enamel chain, which is still in possession of his descendants. In 1682 he was appointed a Lord of Session, when he took the title of Lord Edmonstone. His eldest daughter, Anne, married, in June 1683, Patrick Don of Auldtounburn, a younger son of Sir Alexander Don of Newton, Bart., and their descendant, John Wauchope, on the death of Sir William Henry Don, Bart., of Newton Don, March 19, 1862, succeeded, as eighth baronet. Resuming his family surname of Don, he became the eighth baronet, under the style of Sir John Don Wauchope, Bart., of Edmonstone. The Arms of the family are, two coats impaled, viz.,—1st, Azure, two mullets in chief, and a garb in base, Or. For Wauchope, differenced with a crescent in the collar point, argent, 2d, Or, a cross ingrailed, sable, for Rait of Edmonstone.

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From counties surnames have been adopted, with various spellings, such as, in England—Wilshere, Derbyshere, Cumberland, Cornwall, Cornish, Cornwallis, &c. In Scotland—Lothian, Fife, Galloway, Sutherland, and others.

From towns the surnames are very numerous. Among them, in England, are Yorke, Somerset, Cambridge, and McCambridge, Lincoln, Towton, Taunton, Coventry, &c.; as well as Salisbury, sometimes spelled Salusbury, the last name supposed, with great probability, to have been derived from "Solis," and to mean the hill of the sun, the vast mound on which stood the ancient city of Sarum, in Wiltshire, two miles from the modern Salisbury, being one of those elevated pyramidal hills, which, in the days of the Druidical worship, were peculiarly sacred to the sun. Salisbury Crags, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh,

81877

may have had their name from the same cause. The famous Druidical temple at Stonehenge, in Salisbury Plain, would indicate some such origin to the name.

The surname of Bristow is said to be a corruption of Bristol, originally Bricgstow, bridge place. By the Saxons it was called Brightstowe, a pleasant place.

In Scotland, there are few towns, not even excepting Edinburgh, the capital, but has supplied surnames to its population; such as Glasgow, Kelso, Aberdeen, Peebles, Biggar, Roxburgh, Greenock, Melrose, Elgin, Nairn, &c.

One of the counties of North Wales is named Montgomery. This is a Norman surname belonging to the Earl of Eglintoun and other ancient families in Scotland, England, and France. The first known of the name, was Roger de Montgomerie, "Count of Montgomerie before the coming of Rollo" into the north of France, in 912. A native of Neustria, his ancestors were probably, for many generations, settled in that province, which, when conquered by the Northmen, was afterwards known as Normandy. The first who settled in Britain was Roger de Mundegumbrie, a kinsman of William the Conqueror. He obtained great distinction under the Norman banner in France, and accompanying William into England, commanded the van of the invading army at the decisive battle of Hastings, in 1066. From the Conqueror he received large grants of land, and was created by him Earl of Chichester and Arundel, and also of Shrewsbury. In a short time he was lord of no fewer than fifty-seven baronies throughout England, with extensive possessions in Shropshire. To the town and county of Montgomery, in Wales, his name was given, as that part of the country had become his property, after he had taken the castle of Baldwin in that principality.

The derivation of the name itself is conjectural. Arthur, in his "Dictionary of Proper Names," supposes it to be a corruption of the Latin "Mons Gomeris," Gomer's mount. Gomer, the son of Japhet, was the hereditary name of the Gauls, and there was more than one locality in Europe bearing this designation. Eustace, in his "Classical Tour," mentions that not far from Loretto in Italy, is a lofty hill called Monte Gomero; and it is quite possible that a locality bearing a similar designation in Neustria, embraced within the hereditary estates of one family,

should have conferred its name on its lords. In the old ballad of "Chevy Chase," the name is given as Mongon-byrry.

The first of this surname who settled in Scotland was Philip de Montgomeric, having come with the Earl of Huntington, afterwards David I., in 1113. He received large possessions in Renfrewshire, still held by his descendant and representative, the Earl of Eglintoun.

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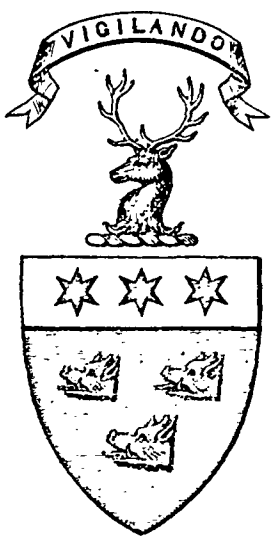
The Scottish surname of Gordon, according to a traditionary story, long implicitly believed, is said to have been given by Malcolm Canmore, who began to reign in 1057, to a strange knight without a name or retinue, who opportunely and unexpectedly arrived in Scotland, just at a time when the borders were greatly infested by a wild boar, which he killed, or *gored down*—hence his name. For this service the king gave him a grant of land in Berwickshire, which he called Gordon, taking the boar's head for his armorial bearing. It is more likely, however, that he styled himself "de Gordon," from his lands, as was the fashion of the Anglo-Norman knights. Those who contend for a Celtic derivation for the name to a district so near England as Berwickshire, or the Merse, as it was anciently called, from marches, or borders—and Chalmers, in his "Caledonia," among the rest—say, that the lands of Gordon have their designation from the Gaelic, *Garbh-dun*, "a rough hill," a derivation every bit as fanciful as the other. The fact is, that the founder of the Gordon family and name, an Anglo-Norman, did not come to Scotland till the reign of David I., which began in 1124, and he obtained from that monarch the barony of Gordon in Berwickshire. His descendant, Sir Adam de Gordon, received from Robert the Bruce the lands of Strathbogie in Aberdeenshire, and when he removed there, he transferred to these lands and lordship the name of Huntly, from a village of that name in the western extremity of Gordon parish in Berwickshire, the site of which is now marked by a solitary tree. In the same parish there are two farms, called, respectively, Huntly and Huntly Wood. The titles of Lord, Earl, and Marquis of Huntly, the last now the principal title of the family, first conferred in 1599, were acquired from the northern domains. The ducal title of Gordon, first conferred in 1684 on the fourth Marquis of Huntly,

became extinct on the death of the fifth Duke in 1836. The descendants of Sir Adam de Gordon continued to possess their estates in Berwickshire till the beginning of the fifteenth century.

The name is undoubtedly very ancient. There was a city of Macedonia called Gordonia, and some persons belonging to it are said to have gone from thence to Gaul. It is certain that there was a manor in Normandy called Gourdon, and it is understood that the ancestor of the family of Gordon came to England with William the Conqueror, in 1066.

The Gordons of Brackley, descended from a common ancestor with the Earls of Aberdeen, were one of the many families of the name having possessions in Aberdeenshire, the principal seat of the clan and name of Gordon. The first of the family married the widow of the Laird of Brackley, and thereby became the first Gordon of Brackley, and the first of a line of nine barons, all of whom, in the unruly times in which they lived, died violent deaths. The Arms of their descendant, Alexander Gordon, Esq., London, are thus recorded in the Register of the Lord Lyon, at Edinburgh:—Azure, three boars' heads, couped, Or, armed and langued, Gules. On a chief, argent, three stars of six points, of the first. Crest: A stag's head, erased, proper. Motto, *Vigilando.*

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The Scottish name of Aiton is derived from lands now forming the parish of Ayton on the coast of Berwickshire. The name, anciently written, *Eytun* and *Eitun,* from the water of Eye, signifies the town on the Eye. An Anglo-Norman knight named De Vesci, settling in Scotland soon after the conquest of England, obtained the lands of Ayton, and adopted his surname from them.

A class of surnames derived from lands, towns, &c., come within the province of geographical etymology, and can be explained by their prefixes or postfixes, as, for example:—

With the prefix *aber* (British), mouth—*havre* (French), a haven or harbour; *apertura* (Latin), an aperture, a little open passage—we have Abernethy, the mouth of the Nethy, a rivulet of Inverness-shire; Abercromby, the mouth or conflux of the winding stream, or, it may mean, beyond the crook, in allusion to the bend or crook of Fifeness, Abercromby being the name of a barony in Fifeshire; Berwick, for Aberwick, the town (*wic*) at the mouth, namely, of the Tweed, that river having been at one time of the greatest importance as the boundary between England and Scotland,—and other similar surnames.

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The prefix *auchin*, by some supposed to be Gaelic, and to mean a field, is, properly, an elevation, and of Gothic origin. Under the Gaelic idea, Auchinleck, contracted into Affleck, a surname derived from the barony of Auchinleck in Ayrshire, is said to signify the field of stones. The barony of the name is an upland flat lying between the valleys of the waters of Ayr and Lugar; and the terminal syllable *leck* is the Gothic word for dead (as in Lykewake, the watch for the dead), applied in the sense of barren or sterile. The general appearance of Auchinleck is wild and bleak, and formerly it was much more so. In Dumfriesshire, there is a hill of the same name. Auchincloss, also an Ayrshire name, appears to be the same as Auchincloich, on the Gaelic supposition, a rocky or stony field, but more likely meaning the cleft of a hill, or cliff, the signification of the English word clough, or, in the form of Auchincloss, a high or upland enclosure. The prefix of *auchter* is applied to high or hilly lands, properly, rising grounds, as, in Auchterlony, Forfarshire, which, in the form of Ochterlony, is also a surname.

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With the prefix *beau* or *bel* (French), from the Latin *bellus*, fine, pleasant, beautiful, we have the surnames of Beaufort, pleasant fort; Beauchamp (Latin, bellus campus), beautiful field or plain; Beaumont and Belmont, a fine mount; Belford, a

pleasant or easy ford, and Belcombe, a beautiful valley. Combe is itself a surname. The Anglo-Norman name of Belasize has a different origin, having a personal derivation, from *belle assez*, "handsome enough." In Scotland this name has been corrupted into Belsches.

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The Scottish word Blair, itself a surname, from the Gaelic *blar*, a field or plain clear of woods, is prefixed to several places in Scotland, as, Blair-Athole, the plain of Athole; Blairgowrie; Blair-Logie; Blair-Drummond, &c.

The Scottish surname Logie, like Logan, and the Irish Laggan, is derived from a word signifying a low-lying, flat, or hollow country, and is used as a prefix to such places in Scotland, as Logie-Buchan, Logierait, &c.

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The Saxon, and doubtfully British, *caer*, or *car* (Latin, *castrum*), a fort or fortress, walled place or city, forms a prefix to several towns and other places in Scotland and England, some of which have become surnames, as, Carlyle (Saxon, *Caer-lyell*), from the town of Carlisle, in Cumberland, having a tower, or beside a trench; Cargill, a Scottish name, derived from the lands, now the parish, of Cargill, in Perthshire; Carruthers, from an ancient parish of the name in Dumfriesshire, originally Caer-rhythyr, "the fort of the assault," there having been, at an early period, a British fortlet on a height above the site of the ancient hamlet of Carruthers; and Carstairs, from lands in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, the terminal syllable, *stairs*, being a corrupt form of the word *terræ*, or terrace, the name thus signifying lands pertaining to, or holding off the castle. In charters of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the name appears in the form of Castleterres or Castletarres, afterwards shortened into Carstairs. The Cornish name Carew, is derived from Caerwy, the castle on the water. The English name of Cary means castle, but sometimes it is a corruption of Carew. The surname Carr is also a castle, a city, or rock. The Scottish name of Carrick, from a district in Ayrshire, appears to have originated from the Gaelic *carraig*, or the British *carrig*, a

rock, probably in reference to Ailsa Craig, a lofty rock in the sea lying opposite to the coast of Carrick, from which it is at no great distance. The Cornish *carreg* means a stone.

The Scottish surnames of Craig, Craigie, and Craighead, have the same origin. The second of these names, derived from the lands of Craigie, in Linlithgowshire, now called Craighall, was originally *creagach*, a Celtic word meaning rocky or stony. The word *crag* means, in the East, a rock.

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The Scottish surname Colville was derived originally from a town of that name in Normandy. Gilbert de Colville was one of the Norman knights who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. The prefix *col*, in old French, means a hill, and in modern French, a defile or strait, and *ville*, a castle. The name would thus signify a castle upon a hill. In the form of *cul*, a bottom—or in Gaelic, the back or hinder part—it is used as a prefix in the surnames of Culross and Cullen, derived from lands of that name in Scotland.

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The Celtic and British prefix *dun* (Latin, *dunum*), indicates a hill or fort on a hill; as, Dunbar, the fort on the height, or strength upon the summit, from which the surname originated; Lord Hailes has rendered it Topcliffe, which is an English surname. Dunoon, as a surname Denoon, derived from the lands and barony of Dunoon, in Argyleshire, is supposed to mean either "new castle," or the castle of Owen. Dundas, from the lands of that name in Linlithgowshire, means "the hill of the fallow deer;" and Dunmore, sometimes corrupted into Dunsmure, "the great or high hill," in Perthshire. The Gaelic *druim*, the ridge of a hill, appears as a prefix in Drummond, and the surname was originally derived from the lands of Drymen in Stirlingshire. The name is peculiarly appropriate, as a considerable part of the parish of Drymen is frequently intersected by deep ravines, with rising grounds between them.

The postfix *dun*, appears with variations of spelling at various names, and sometimes assumes the form of *don*, *doun*, *&c.*

The illustrious and historical Scottish surname of Hamilton was originally derived from the lordship and manor of Hamildon, in Leicestershire, one of the possessions in England of the first ancestor of that ancient and noble family. In the time of William the Conqueror, as we learn from the Index to Domesday Book, there were several places in England called Hameldun, Hamildune, Hamildone, Hamiltun, Hamiltune, and Hameledune, and different families of the name were established in various parts of that kingdom, about the time of the early Scottish Hamiltons.

The most remote progenitor of the ducal house of Hamilton that can now be traced, was a Norman baron, called Bernard, a near kinsman of Rollo, first Duke of Normandy. Robert, Earl of Mellent, the fifth from Bernard, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and had the command of the right wing of the Norman infantry at the battle of Hastings. As a reward for his eminent services on that occasion, he received from the Conqueror sixteen manors and lordships in Leicestershire, sixty-four in Warwickshire, seven in Wiltshire, three in Northamptonshire, and one in Gloucestershire. He built the castle of Leicester, where he chiefly resided, and by Henry I. he was created Earl of Leicester.

In the thirteenth century, Sir Walter de Hamilton, usually designed Walterus filius Gilberti, or Walter Fitz-Gilbert, from whom the ducal family of Hamilton are descended, is found settled in Scotland. He was the son of Sir Gilbert de Hamilton, whose father is said to have been Sir William de Hamilton, one of the sons of Robert de Bellomont, surnamed Blanchemaine, third Earl of Leicester, who died in 1190, and who was the grandson of Earl Robert, above mentioned.

In 1292 and 1296 Sir Gilbert de Hamilton swore fealty to Edward I. for lands in Lanarkshire, and in several other counties in Scotland. Robert the Bruce bestowed on him the barony of Cadzow, in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, where the town of Hamilton, and Hamilton Palace, the principal seat of the ducal family, are situated, with several other lands and baronies in that county; also the baronies of Kinniel and others in Linlithgowshire, and the lands of Kirkender and Kirkowen in Wigtownshire. Most of these still remain in the possession of the Duke of Hamilton.

In 1474, James, first Lord Hamilton, married the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of James II., King of Scotland, and widow of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran; and during nearly a century, the head of the house of Hamilton was, "after the Royal Family, heir to the Scottish crown." In 1542, an act was passed in the Scottish Parliament, by which "all the lordis spirituale, temporale, and commissaris of burrowis, representand the thre estatis of parliament, declarit and declaris James, Erle of Arrane, Lord Hamilton (ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton), second persone of this realme, and nearest to succeede to the crown of the samyn, falyeing of our sovirane lady (Queen Mary) and the bairnis lauchfullie to be gotten of hir body." And again, in 1546, the Three Estates solemnly recognised the eldest son of the Earl of Arran, as "the *third* persone of the realme," and acknowledged "all his rychtis of successionis, alsweill of the crowne as of others." The head of the house of Hamilton remained in this distinguished position of "second person of the realm," or heir presumptive to the crown, until the birth of King James VI. interposed a direct heir between him and the throne. After the dethronement of Queen Mary, the house of Hamilton again reverted to its pre-eminence of being next heir to the crown of Scotland, and held that proud position until the numerous issue of King James VI., and of his children, removed it to a distance in the order of succession, and this distance has gone on steadily increasing ever since. Still, the noble house of Hamilton can boast that they once were the presumptive heirs to the throne of the ancient kingdom of Scotland, and that they still inherit the royal blood of its long and illustrious line of far-descended sovereigns. The present Duke of Hamilton, through his mother, the Princess Marie of Baden, cousin of the Emperor Napoleon III., is also a near kinsman of the Imperial Family of France.

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Loudoun, a Scottish surname, was originally *Law-dun*, a barony in Ayrshire, both syllables meaning the same thing, namely, the hill,—the round conical elevation in the south-west extremity of the parish being of the class which the Scoto-Saxons called *law*, and the Scoto-Irish *dun*.

Huntingdon, an English surname, from the town of that name

in Buckinghamshire, signifies "the town on the hill for hunting," as it was originally built on an eminence in a forest, from its convenient situation for hunting.

Snowdon, a Scottish surname, means "the hill covered with snow." Snowdon Herald is the title of one of the six heralds of Scotland.

Dun is itself a surname, so are Law, and Wardlaw, the hill of ward, where a fortress appears to have been built in ancient times.

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The prefix *kirk* (Teutonic, *kirche*) to any place, indicates a church being there.

The historical Scottish name of Kirkaldy, derived from the barony of that name in Fifeshire, now a large and thriving town and parish, originally Kilculdei, means the kirk or church of the Culdees. The surname of Kirkpatrick, also renowned in the history of Scotland, is the church of St Patrick. The family of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, were settled in Nithsdale from an early period. From a branch of this family, styled, of Conheath, is directly descended the Empress Eugenie, consort of Napoleon III. of France.

The surnames of Kirkham, Kirkland, and Kirkwood, mean church town, church land, and church wood. That of Kirkwall, from the capital of Orkney, is "the great kirk," in allusion to the cathedral.

The surname of Selkirk, also "the great kirk" (Sele-chyrc) was adopted from the town and county of that name in Scotland. It has been Anglified into Selcraig.

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The prefix *pen*, Gaelic *beann*, a hill or mountain, is found in some surnames, assumed from high lands or hills, as in the Scottish surnames of Pendrigh, hill of the king; Pentland, the hilly or high lands; Pennycuik, "the cuckoo's hill;" and the Cornish Pendennis, "the head of the town" (*dinas*, British). The town meant is Falmouth, and the surname is taken from Pendennis Castle, erected by Henry VIII., standing on a hill of the same name. The English surname of Penn itself may refer to the same source.

The Scottish surname of Cairns, from the Gaelic *carn*, means, properly, a heap of stones thrown together in a conical form as a memorial over a grave, and when used as a prefix signifies a rocky mountain, as, Cairn-gorm, Cairntable, &c. The surnames of Cairnie and Carnie are derived from the same root. The family of Cairns of that Ilk, as mentioned in "Nesbit's Heraldry," carried for Arms, gules, three martlets, Or; and that of Cairns of Pilmore, the same, Argent, with a fleur-de-lis in the centre. Crest, A cinquefoile, proper. Motto, *Effloresco.*

The Forfarshire surname of Carnegie was derived from the lands and barony of the name in that county.

The Lanarkshire surname of Carnwath, means "the cairn of the ford." A sepulchral tumulus near the parish church of Carnwath has suggested the meaning of the name to be, the cairn of the battle. The former is the more likely signification.

The surname of Cairncross, also Scottish, is in old charters *Carnea Crux.* There was a Bishop of Ross and an Abbot of Holyroodhouse, of this name, and according to Nesbit ("Heraldry," vol. i., p. 335), the family of Cairncross had the same Arms as the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, viz., Argent, a stag's head, erased and between the attiring, Or, horns, a cross crosslet, fitchee, surmounted with a mullet, gules. Motto, *Recte faciendo neminem timeo.*

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The surnames of Glen and Glennie are from the Gaelic word *gleann*, a small valley or vale, generally with a river flowing through it. The word is used as a prefix to several places in Scotland, some of which have given surnames, as Glencairn, the glen of the cairn, a tributary of the Nith, in Dumfriesshire; and Glendinning, formerly Glendonwyn, derived from the territory anciently known by that name, which comprehended a considerable district of Eskdale, Eusdale, Liddesdale, and the western parts of Teviotdale.

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Some surnames with the prefix *strath*, as Strathearn, Strachan, &c., have already been mentioned (see page 86). Besides these,

the Scottish surnames of Strathie, little strath, and Strichen, may be noticed here. The latter name is from lands and a parish in Aberdeenshire, meaning Strath-ion, or John's strath. The surname Traquair, also a Scottish name, is a contraction of Strathquair, the strath of the *Quair*, a rivulet which falls into the Tweed. It may be remarked, that the exact meaning of the word *strath*, so common in Scotland, and which is derived from the Gaelic *srath*, is a plain by a river's side, or a large and broad valley, taking its name from a river flowing through it.

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The Scottish surnames of Aird and Airth, are from the Gaelic *ard*, and the Latin *arduus*, high, lofty, meaning a height, a promontory, a peninsula. The prefix *ard* is applied to many heights and mountainous places in Scotland, though few of them have passed into surnames.

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The prefix *kin*, from the Gaelic *ceann*, head or cape, appears in several surnames frequent in Scotland, from localities of the same name, as, Kinghorn, from the town of that name in Fifeshire, the adjoining promontory of land being styled *cean gorn* or *gorm*, "the blue head." In the old "Statistical Account" of Scotland, it was absurdly suggested, that as the Scottish kings long had a residence in the neighbourhood, the name may have originated in the frequent winding of the king's horn when he sallied out to the chase!

The surname of Kinross, from the town and county of that name in Scotland, means the head of the peninsula, that is, of Fife. Kinross originally formed part of the ancient division of Ross, the name by which Fife was known till the year 840. The county of Kinross was disjoined from Fifeshire in 1426. Irvine, in his "Historiæ Scoticæ Nomenclatura" says, "The town of Kinross, lying at the beginning or head of a point of land that runneth into the west side of Loch Leven, is the reason of its name in the old language."

Kinnaird, also a Scottish surname, is the high headland, from *ceann* and *ard*, and was assumed from the barony of Kinnaird in

Perthshire. The ancestor of the noble family of the name obtained the lands of Kinnaird from William the Lion, in 1170.

Among other Scottish surnames having a similar origin, may be mentioned Kincaid, "the head of the rock" (*cad* or *caid*, in the Gaelic, signifying a rock or rocky height); also Kinnear, Kinniburgh, &c.

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The prefix *gil* (from the Gaelic *gille*, a lad, a man-servant, a young man), enters into the composition of several names of Celtic derivation; as, Gilfillan, servant of Fillan, an ancient Scottish saint who seems to have presided over certain holy wells, and after whom a glen in Perthshire has been called Strathfillan; Gilchrist, servant or child of Christ; Gillespie, servant of the sword; Gilvray, freckled child; Gilroy, red son or servant; Gilmore, henchman (*gille-mór*, great servant); and Gilruth, either hired servant—*ruth*, in the Gaelic, being salary, wages, hire—or brown or ruddy child, *ruadh* being Gaelic for brown, red, or ruddy. Gillies means servants or youths.

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The postfix *ton* or *tone* terminating a surname, indicates its having been derived from a town, or from lands having an enclosure of houses; as, Boston, a contraction of Botolph's or Bot's town, in Lincolnshire,—a Saxon saint of the name having had a monastery there; Buxton, from a town in Derbyshire, abounding in beeches, the Saxon word for which is *bocce;* Clifton from a town in Gloucestershire, on a cliff or hill; Eaton, from a town in Buckinghamshire, on the water, meaning the Thames,—*ea* being Saxon for water, as *eau* is French; Hilton from a town in Derbyshire, situated on a hill; Kingston from a town in Surrey, meaning, of the kings,—Athelstane, Edwin, Ethelred, and other Saxon kings having been buried there; Linton from a town in Peeblesshire, on the Lyne, a tributary of the Tweed;—and so with others.

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In Annandale, Dumfriesshire, there was a border clan of the name of Johnstone, which held possessions there from time immemorial, and during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries waged a perpetual feud with the Douglasses and the Maxwells.

In the year 1460, some members of the house of Johnstone in Annandale, assumed the name of Souter. The history of this family is curious, and not devoid of interest. It is recorded, that in the year mentioned, two younger sons of Sir Adam Johnstone of Westerraw, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, fled from their native district, in consequence of "some discontent," and settled in Perthshire, assuming "to themsellfs the sirname of Souter, that therby they should not be noticed for the tyme." "One of the breither dyeing without issue, the other surviveing, for his good deportment was maried to a Gentlewoman, from which mariage proceidit diverse honest men." These honest men, with their families, who, it is mentioned, were "considerable," bore the name of Souter for upwards of a century, when, by Act of the Scottish Parliament, August 21, 1663, in the reign of Charles II., they were permitted to resume their true and ancient surname of Johnstone, the Act declaring that "this change shall nowayes prejudge them nor their airs and successors." The Act was obtained on the application of David Souter Johnstone of Wardmilne, in the County of Forfar, from whom descended the late Francis Souter Johnstone of Wardmilne; David Souter Johnstone of Kinminities; Stewart Souter Johnstone of Melrose, in the county of Banff; and David Souter Robertson of Lawhead, in the county of Lanark; the two former sons, and the latter grandson, of the said Francis Souter Johnstone. Of the same family are the Johnstone Lindsays of Kirkforthar and Kedloch, and Johnstone of Kincardine, who both descended from Andrew Souter Johnstone of Milton of Forneth, who died so far back as 1687.

At the election of Scottish peers, 8th July 1824, Stewart Souter Johnstone, Esq., stated his claim to the title of Marquis of Annandale, as lineal male descendant of Sir Adam Johnstone, from whom the last marquis was descended, and having taken his seat along with their Lordships, voted with them when the roll was called for that purpose.

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The surname of Gladstone was originally Gledstanes, derived from lands of that name in Teviotdale. Descended, it is believed, from the ancient family of Gledstanes of Gledstanes—or of that

Ilk, as is the style in Scotland—was Sir John Gladstone, the first baronet of that name, a prosperous Liverpool merchant. In 1835, he obtained the royal licence to change his name from Gladstones to Gladstone, and in 1846 he was created a baronet of Great Britain. The family of Gledstanes were, at one period, of high consideration in Scotland. On 30th January 1542, John Gledstanes, LL.D., was appointed a judge of the Court of Session; and in 1600, George Gledstanes, a native of Dundee, was consecrated Bishop of Caithness, and in 1606, Archbishop of St Andrews. The fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, born in December 1809, M.P. for Oxford University, where he was educated, a distinguished statesman and author, was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in December 1852, and again in June 1859. The Arms of Gledstanes of Gledstanes were, Argent, a savage head couped, distilling drops of blood, and thereupon a bonnet, composed of bay and holly leaves, all proper, within an orle of eight martlets, sable. Crest: A griffin issuing out of a wreath, holding a sword in its right talon, proper. Motto, *Fide et Virtute.*

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The surname of Edmondstone, derived from the lands of that name in the parish of Newton, Mid-Lothian, is one of great antiquity in Scotland. It certainly is as old as the reign of Alexander II. Henricus de Edmonston is mentioned in a charter of 1212. The origin of the name is Edmund's town. The estate of Edmonstone belongs to Sir John Don Wauchope, Baronet.

Sir John de Edmonston of Edmonston married the Princess Isobel, daughter of Robert II., and widow of James, Earl of Douglas, slain at the battle of Otterbourn in 1388. He was the ancestor, by his second son, Sir William Edmonston of Culloden, of the Edmonstons of Duntreath, Stirlingshire, Baronets. This Sir William Edmonston of Culloden married, as her fourth husband, the Princess Mary, daughter of Robert III., and dowager Countess of Angus, and in 1445 he obtained from her nephew, James II., the lands of Duntreath.

A family of the name of Edmonstone settled in Shetland about 1560.

## CHAPTER XII.

### Miscellaneous Surnames.

Of Scottish surnames not a few were originally—like many in England—of Norman and foreign derivation. In some instances the chiefs of the clans had an Anglo-Norman origin, although the clan itself was Celtic. The clan almost invariably took the name of the chief, those belonging to it considering themselves members of one family, as they certainly were, either by birth, vassalage, or adoption.

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The Anglo-Norman name of Balliol, which brought so much sorrow and disaster into Scotland, has disappeared from the country for centuries. It appears to have been renounced for that of Baillie, the old English word for bailiff or steward, from which, doubtless, this surname is also in some cases derived.

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The surname of Allan was derived originally from the British word *alan*, swift like a greyhound, or from the Gaelic word *aluinn*, signifying, when applied to mental qualities or to conduct, illustrious; and when referring to objects, clear, sparkling, beautiful, hence the many rivers of the name. The Saxon Alwyn, means well-beloved, or winning all.

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The surname of Bannerman is one of the oldest in Scotland, where surnames did not come into use till the reign of Malcolm Canmore.

In his curious jumble of a work, entitled "British Family Antiquity" (vol. 8, *Baronetage of Scotland*, 1811) Mr Playfair,

on the alleged authority of Sir George Mackenzie, asserts that the banner-bearer of King Malcolm III., when he marched against the rebels in Moray, for not attacking them was deprived by that monarch of the standard, and ordained, with his successors, in all time coming, to carry in their coat of Arms a banner with a broken staff, and that the Arms assumed by the Bannermans were those of Forbes, with some difference, in consequence of the frequent alliances between the families.

This is just another of those fabricated statements which are a disgrace to Scottish history, and of which so many are related of old Scottish families. Some of them have been exposed in previous pages of this volume, in the account of the surnames of Dalziel, Hay, Skene, Douglas, Gordon, &c. In preserving such a fable in his work, Playfair has certainly much belied his name. Of such a story there is no proof in any authentic Scottish chronicle—in the Lyon records, or anywhere else. In the reigns of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, the king's standard was borne in battle by one of this name.

The Arms of Sir Alexander Bannerman of Crimonmogate and Elsick, Baronet, the head of the name, as registered in 1692, although undoubtedly borne by the family long before that period, are, Gules, a banner displayed, argent, thereon a canton, azure, charged with St Andrew's cross of the second, as the badge of Scotland. Crest: A demi-man in armour, holding in his right hand, a sword, proper. Supporters: two armed men, proper. Motto, *Pro Patria.*

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The once royal surname of Bruce has a Scandinavian origin, and it is remarkable that William the Conqueror and Robert I. of Scotland, both descendants of Norse Vikingr, that is, Bay chiefs, acquired, the one the English, and the other the Scottish throne.

The first of the name on record, Brus or Brusi, was the third of the four sons of Sigurd the Stout, Iarl, that is, Earl of Orkney, by his wife, the daughter of Melkolm, king of Scots, supposed to be Malcolm II. In the "Orkneyinga Saga," Brusi is described as having been "a very peaceful man, clever, and eloquent," and

as having "had many friends." After the death of his brother, Sumarled, disputes arose between Brusi's two surviving brothers, Thorfinn and Einar, about the division of his lands in Orkney and Caithness, "and wars and scarcity succeeded," but Brusi was contented with his third of Orkney, and "in that part of the land," according to the "Saga," "which Brusi had, there was peace and prosperity." From a branch of this family came Robert de Brusi, a descendant of Einar, fourth Earl of Orkney, brother of the famous Rollo, the walking wolf, already mentioned (see page 23) who, in 912, acquired Normandy, and became its first Duke. This Robert de Brusi built the castle of La Brusee, now called Brix, in the diocese of Coutance, near Volagnes, in France. He was the father of Robert de Brusee, the ancestor of the Bruces, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and whose descendant was the conqueror at Bannockburn.

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The Scottish surname of Wemyss, from the Gaelic word *uamh*, a cave, was derived from lands now forming the parish of that name in Fifeshire, appropriately so called from the number of caves in the rocks on the seashore there. These lands are said to have been part of the estate of Macduff, the famous maormor, or, as Shakspere styles him, "Thane" of Fife, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Gillimichael, the third in descent from Macduff, gave to his second son Hugo, with other lands, the lands of Wemyss. Hugo's son, also named Hugo, had a son John, who was the first to assume, or rather had conferred upon him, the name of Wemyss, being styled *Jan mohr nan Uamh*, or, Great John of the cave. He was the ancestor of the Earls of Wemyss, whose family is believed to be the only great family in the Lowlands of Scotland having really a Celtic origin.

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The Guernsey surname of Tupper is from the German, and was originally Toutpart, a name borne by an ancient Saxon family. In the Low Countries the name was Toupard, in France Touperd, in Germany Toppfer or Töpper, and in England and America Tupper. Many of the name were martyrs and confessors

in the Lutheran times, "losing all" (Toutperd) for the sake of their religion.

Two brothers, named Toupart, fled from Hesse Cassel, in consequence of the edict of the Emperor Charles V. against the Lutherans, at the Diet of Augsbourg. One of them escaped to England, and his son John, in 1550, purchased lands in Guernsey. In 1692, one of the family, another John Tupper, at great personal risk conveyed information to the English admiral, which led to the glorious naval victory of La Hogue. For this gallant service he was presented, by King William and Queen Mary, with a massive gold chain and medal, now in the possession of his heir-male, Carre William Tupper, Esq., of Guernsey.

The direct descendant of John Tupper, who first purchased lands in Guernsey, is Mr Martin Farquhar Tupper, D.C.L., of Guernsey, and Albury, Surrey. The son of an eminent physician, he was born in London, in 1810, and has made himself popularly known as an author and poet, and one of the most prolific writers of his time. His "Proverbial Philosophy," his principal work, has passed through at least forty editions, and both in England and America has an established and constantly increasing sale.

The Arms of the family, as registered in the Royal College of Arms at London, are, Azure, on a fesse, engrailed, between three wild boars, passant, Or, as many escallops, gules, a canton, ermine, thereon, pendant from a chain, a medal of William and Mary, given for the victory of La Hogue. Crest: A mount, vert, thereon a greyhound, passant, ermine, charged on a shoulder with a slip of oak, fructed, proper, the dexter forepaw resting on an inescocheon, azure, charged with a medal pendent from a chain, as in the Arms. Motto, *L'Espoir est ma Force.*

Some of the name emigrated to the United States in 1690, and there are many families bearing the surname of Tupper, in respectable positions at Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston.

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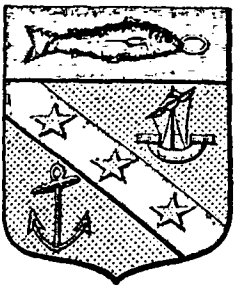
The Orcadian name of Clouston is supposed to be a corruption of Clovison, or the son of Clovis. There are many of the name in Orkney, and nowhere has the corruption of surnames been so marked as in the Orcadian Isles. Assuming Clovison as the

original of Clouston, the antiquity of the name is beyond dispute, as Clovis was the first Christian king of France, and he died in 511.

The Arms of Peter Clouston, Esq., Lord Provost of Glasgow from 1860 to 1863, are registered in the books of the Lord Lyon at Edinburgh. They are, Or, on a bend, gules, three mullets of the field, all between a lymphad of the second, in chief, and an anchor, azure, in base. On a chief of the last, a salmon with a ring in its mouth, all proper. Crest: A falcon rising, Or, beaked and membered, gules. Motto: *Turris Fortis Mihi Deus.*



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Traill, another northern name, is supposed to have been originally Tyrrell, or it may be another form of the Norse Troil, from *trold*, an elf or fairy. In the reign of Robert III, a Scottish warrior named Hugh Traill, defeated an English champion in single combat, at Berwick. The name Tyrrell was first borne in England by one who is said to have come from the province of Tyrol, in Germany.

An old family of the name of Traill possessed the lands of Blebo, in the parish of Kemback, Fifeshire, and produced some distinguished members. In 1386, Walter Traill, a son of Traill of Blebo, was elected Bishop of St Andrews.

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The English surname of Moody, was originally Mody, if not Muddy. In some instances it may have been first applied to some person of a sad and gloomy temperament. A footman of Henry VIII., named Mody, came both by his name and the goodly manor of Garesdon, in Wiltshire, in the following way:—"The king falling from his horse as he was hawking, I think," says honest John Aubrey "on Harneslow Heath, fell with his head into mudde, with which, being fatte and heavie, he had been suffocated to death had he not been timely relieved by his footman, Mody; for which service, after the dissolution of the Abbies, he gave him the Manour of Garesdon."

A Sussex family of the surname of Blunt, styled, of Heathfield Park and Ringmer, which possesses a baronetcy conferred in 1720, are a branch of the ancient Anglo-Norman family of Blount. The name was originally Blound, from the French *blond*, and signifies a light hair and flaxen complexion. Richard Charles Blunt, Esq., second son of Sir Charles William Blunt, Bart., of Blunt Hall, Sussex, married, in 1809, Eliza Forbes, second daughter of Captain William Mercer, of the Pitteuchar Mercers, and dying at Bretlands House, Surrey, January 16, 1846, was succeeded by his son Sir Charles, sixth baronet. The Arms of the family are, Barry-nebulée of six, Or, and Sable. Crest: The sun in glory, charged on the centre with an eye issuing tears, all proper. Motto, *Lux tua vita mea.*

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The etymology of the name of Græme or Graham has been subject of much dispute. In its first form it resembles rather the Anglo-Saxon word *grim*—that is, sharp, savage, cruel—than the Celtic *gruamach*, sullen, morose, gloomy, and is of the same class—if that is its signification—as the German name Grimm, the French le Sauvage, the Dutch de Wilde, and the English Wild and Savage. The romance word, *grams* or *graims*—Saxon *gram*, *grom*, that is, furious, fierce, angry, passionate,—does not differ much from the surname of Græme. The traditionary descent of the Græmes is from one Grime, who, in the fifth century, is said to have made a breach in the wall of Severus, hence it got the name of Grime's dyke. But the British word *grym* meant strength, and the term, as applied to the wall, might have been used only to denote a strong dyke. The word *grim*, in Gaelic, means war, battle, and it might also have been given to the wall in allusion to the name of its builder, Severus. In Bleaus' Atlas, published on the Continent in 1653, this etymology was hazarded, it is supposed by David Buchanan, in these terms: "Le rempert de Severe a este esleve de ce pays lequel par une interpretation vulgaire nous appellons Graham's Dyk, car Gram signifie en nostre langue ce que Severus est en Latin, et Dyk est autant que rempart."

The name of Graham is very likely an Anglo-Saxon one, meaning, the dwelling of Gray. The first person who bore it in

Scotland, Sir William de Graham—the ancestor of the Duke of Montrose and all "the gallant Grahams" in the country—settled in North Britain in the reign of David I., when so many Norman-English families flocked to Scotland. He witnessed the foundation charter of that monarch to the monks of the Abbey of Holyrood, in 1128.

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The surname of Napier, originally le Naper, is of considerable antiquity both in England and Scotland, but is principally Scotch. There is a charter of the 44th of King Henry III. of England (1259), "Johannes le Naper, Venator regis Haveringe Maner, 18 acres terre messuag. Essex."

The name appears to have been derived from the office of keeper of the napery—table-cloths and linen—belonging to the king. The court linen in ancient times was sometimes scanty enough. The Queen of Charles VII. of France is said to have had only two linen shifts. With the surname of Napier, fable has been as busy as with some other names of ancient renown. An exploded legend says, that a son of one of the old Earls of Lennox, named Donald, distinguished himself so much in a battle with the English, in 1334, that after the victory, which had been gained chiefly by his sole exertions, when every one was extolling his own acts, the king, David II., it is said, exclaimed, "You have all done valiantly, but there is one amongst you who had 'nae *peer*,'" that is, no equal. Then he commanded Donald to change his name from Lennox to Napier, and bestowed upon him the lands of Gosford in East Lothian, besides estates in Fifeshire, as a reward for his bravery. This absurd story has floated down the stream of tradition till it has been assumed as genuine, and even quoted by some historians and genealogists as authentic. In the Ragman Roll appear the names of Johan le Naper, in the county of Peebles, and Mathew le Naper de Aghelek, in the county of Forfar, as having sworn fealty to Edward I., in 1296.

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The surname of Roger, or, in the Scottish mode of spelling, Rodger, is of Norman origin. According to Camden, it "was

mollified from Rodgerus or Rotgerus." In the train of William the Conqueror, when he came to England, was "a valiant captain of the name of Roger." Though now a surname, it was originally a baptismal name, and from it are derived Rogers, Rogerson, Hodge, and Hodgson, as well as the nurse names of Hodgkin—that is, little Hodge, the son of Hodge or Roger—and Hodgkinson. Roger, a churchman—the second son of Robert, third Earl of Leicester, surnamed Blanchemaine, of the stock of the ancient Earls of Mellent in Normandy—came to Scotland in the reign of his cousin William the Lion (1165-1214), and was by him appointed Lord Chancellor of the kingdom. Afterwards, on the termination of the famous dispute which that monarch had with Pope Alexander III., concerning the bishopric of St Andrews, Roger was made bishop of that see in 1189, having previously been bishop of Dunkeld. On his death at Cambuskenneth, July 9, 1202, he was buried, with much funeral pomp, in the Church of St Rule, at St Andrews.

Sir William Roger, an English musician, is historically mentioned as one of the favourites of James III., who were hanged without trial, in 1482. A number of families of the name were early located in the parish of Galston, Ayrshire. Rodger is also a Fifeshire surname. In 1569, George Roger, a Glasgow merchant, purchased the farm of Marywell, part of the lands belonging to the Abbey of Coupar-Angus. A descendant of this family, Ralph Roger, at one time minister of Ardrossan, and afterwards of the Inner High Church, Glasgow, about the time of the Restoration, was Lord Rector of Glasgow University. Although then ejected from his charge, he was replaced at the Revolution. There have been two Lord Provosts of Glasgow of this name, viz., Robert Roger, in 1707, and afterwards his son, Hugh Roger. The former was also M.P. for the Dumbarton burghs.

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The Scottish surname of Maxwell, anciently de Maccuswell, from possessions of that name on the Tweed, and meaning the pool or well of Maccus, is of Saxon origin. Before the invasion of William the Conqueror, a wealthy noble of the name of Maks or Max, converted by the Latin of the period into Macus, held

large possessions in England; and from him Mexborough in Yorkshire, and Maxstoke in Warwickshire, received their name. Maccus, the son of Unwhyn, or Undewyn, living in 1116, had a son, Hubert de Maccuswell, who was the first to adopt the abbreviated name of Maxwell. It was one of the first surnames assumed in Scotland. Maccus also gave name to the lands and parish of Maxton, in Roxburghshire.

The Maxwells obtained lands in Dumfriesshire, Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, and other Scottish counties, and a distinguished place in the Scottish peerage. In the border feuds of the period, the Lords Maxwell and their followers took a prominent part. On the execution and attainder of the fourth Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland in 1581, John, seventh Lord Maxwell, in right of his mother, who was the daughter of the third Earl, obtained a new charter of the earldom of Morton; but as that title was restored in 1585 to the Douglas family, the ninth Lord Maxwell was, in August 1620, created Earl of Nithsdale instead. For joining in the rebellion of 1715, the fifth Earl of Nithsdale and ninth Lord Herries was attainted. In 1848 an Act of Parliament was passed reversing the attainder, and the title of Lord Herries was, on June 23, 1858, by decision of the House of Lords, restored in the person of William Constable Maxwell, Esq. of Nithsdale and Everingham, as the lineal descendant and heir of the first Lord Herries. The title, originally conferred in the year 1489 on Sir Robert Herries of Terregles, was held by the Maxwells of Nithsdale, through the marriage of Sir John Maxwell, second son of Robert, fifth Lord Maxwell, to Agnes, eldest daughter of the third Lord Herries. After her father's death in 1543, she became Lady Herries in her own right, and her husband, as representing her, was the fourth Lord Herries. This is the nobleman of that name so distinguished in Scottish history for his faithful adherence to Queen Mary.

The Maxwells of Pollok, Renfrewshire; of Calderwood, Lanarkshire; of Cardoness, Kirkcudbrightshire; of Monreith, Wigtownshire; and of Springkell, Dumfriesshire, all possess the title of baronet. The Maxwells of Kirkconell, one of the oldest families in Galloway, ended in an heiress, Dorothy Mary Maxwell, who married, in 1844, her cousin, Robert Shawe James Witham, eldest surviving son of William Witham, Esq., Solicitor,

of Gray's Inn, London, and great grandson of William Witham, Esq. of Cliffe, Yorkshire. On his marriage he assumed the name of Robert Maxwell Witham.

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The surname of Maxtone, derived originally from the lands of Maxton in Roxburghshire, above mentioned, is borne by an old family, which for centuries has held the estate of Cultoquhey, in Perthshire. In 1859, on the death of his uncle, Robert Graham, Esq. of Redgorton, cousin of the celebrated Lord Lynedoch, James Maxtone, Esq., the thirteenth proprietor of Cultoquhey, succeeded to his estate of Redgorton, in the same county, and, in consequence, assumed the name and Arms of Graham in addition to his own.

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The Scottish surname of Keith, according to a tradition founded on one of the fictions of the early chroniclers, is said to be derived from the Chatti or Catti, a German tribe which, about the period of the downfall of the Roman empire, inhabited the country now called Hesse-Cassel, and the name of which is preserved in the German Von Katzenellebogen, meaning, "of the elbows or corners of the country of the Catti," as well as in Katzenfurt, Katzhausen, Katzenbuchel, Katzenberg, and similar places in Germany with the prefix *Katz*.

In the year of our Lord 76, a part of the Catti emigrated to Britain. Some of them—called by Fordoun, "Catti Meliboci"—were driven to the most northern district of the mainland of Scotland, landing in Kateness, that is, Catti's "promontory," now known as Caithness.

From Gilli Chattan Moir, chief of the Catti in Caithness, in the time of King Alpine, A.D. 831-834, descended, according to Seannachie story, the Kethi, Keychts, Keths, or Keiths, and also the MacPhersons, MacIntoshes, Sutherlands, and other Celtic tribes known under the generic name of the Clan Chattan. The ancient Celtic title of the Earls, now Dukes of Sutherland, was *Mor'ear Chat*, "Lord Cat," literally, "Great Man Cat." A

cat is one of the Crests of the Duke of Sutherland, but he has various others of different animals; and when they are all fully displayed above his Arms, the escrol looks like the sign of a menagerie. The clan Chattan, in fact, took their name and badge from the wild cat of the forests, and, like the Keiths themselves had no connexion whatever with the Catti tribe.

In 1010, according to the tradition, Robert, chief of the Catti, in a great victory which Malcolm II. gained over the Danes at Barry, in Forfarshire, slew their leader, Camus, with his own hand, when the king, dipping his fingers in the blood of the fallen warrior, drew three perpendicular strokes on the upper part of Robert's shield, in commemoration of which his descendants bear in their Arms three pallets, gules, on a chief. On this occasion Malcolm is said to have created him heritable Grand Marischal of Scotland, and granted him lands in East Lothian, which he called Keith, after his own name, now forming the parish of Humbie. These lands, however, did not come into the possession of the Keiths till more than a century after the time mentioned, when they were bestowed by David I. on Herveus de Keth, a decendant of Robert. This Herveus appears to have taken the name of Keith, which was probably derived from the British *Caeth*, "confined or narrow," doubtless having reference to the strait channel hemmed in by the steep banks of Keith water, the longest head stream of the Tyne. The parish of Keith, in Banffshire, is said to have been so named from the Gaelic word *gaoth*, the wind,—the locality being peculiarly exposed to gusts of wind.

From Herveus de Keth—styled in documents between the years 1164 and 1178, "Marescallus Regis Scotiæ," and also "Great Marischal"—descended Sir William Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland, who, in 1458, was created Earl Marischal.

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The English family name of Rugby, derived from a town in Warwickshire, anciently Rocheby, means the town on a rock, the Saxon post-fix *bie* or *by* being a habitation, or place of residence; as, Denbigh, in the same county, also a surname, signifies the town in the den or hollow.

The Scottish surname of Ramsay means ram's island, the Saxon *ey* or *ay*, as also *ea*, denoting an island or isle. The first of the name in Scotland was Simund de Ramsay, who settling there, in the twelfth century, from a place called Ramsey in Huntingdonshire, received from David I. a grant of lands in Mid-Lothian, and was ancestor of the Earls of Dalhousie, anciently written Dalwolsie, and of all the Ramsays in that kingdom.

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The English names Moor or Moore, and the Scottish Muir, are from a Saxon word meaning heathy ground. The surname of Westmoreland, from the county of that name, means the western heathy land; and that of Blackmore is from a place in Dorsetshire, meaning the black heath. Morland is moorland, taken from a district in Yorkshire; and Elmore is from a parish in Gloucestershire, the moors in which abound in eels.

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The Scottish surname of Marjoribanks, pronounced Marchbanks, was derived from the lands of Ratho-Margerie, that is, Margeriebanks, from the British *Rath-au*, a cleared spot, or plain, so called in consequence of having been bestowed on the Princess Margerie, daughter of Robert the Bruce, on her marriage. They subsequently came into possession of a family of the name of Johnston, who changed their name to Marjoribanks, although they still bear in part the Johnston Arms, Argent, on a chief, gules, a cushion between two spur revels of the field. Crest, on a wreath, a lion's gamb, erect and erased, grasping a tilting lance in bend, sinister, point downward, proper. Motto, *Advance with Courage.*

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The noble English name of Howard is one of the most illustrious in history, and the proudest in the English peerage, and yet its precise meaning has never yet been explained by any of the authorities on surnames. The last syllable, indeed, there can be no doubt about; the substantive, *ward*, signifying the act of guarding, guardianship, and the district of a town, as well as a person under a guardian. Warden, also a surname, as is Ward

itself, is a keeper, a guardian, a head officer. It is the first syllable which has puzzled the antiquaries. According to Camden, Howard is but a corruption of high-ward. Spelman thinks it means the hall-keeper, in which case it would be ha'-ward. Verstegan, again, would make it keeper of a fortress or stronghold; and Skinner, house-ward. The Duke of Norfolk, the chief of "all the blood of all the Howards," is hereditary Earl Marshal and Premier Duke and Earl of England. He is descended from William Howard, a learned and reverend judge who lived in the reign of King Edward I., and by his son, Sir John Howard, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, became the founder of this high and historical family.

It is related that a family of the name of Tripp, who were originally Howards, got their cognomen from the following incident. After the capture of the castle and town of Boulogne, King Henry V. asked how the army succeeded in taking it. A Howard answered, *trippingly* on the tongue, "I tripped up the walls." "Then," said Henry, "Tripp shall be thy name, and no longer Howard," and Tripp it is to this day. It was thus that the king reproved the boaster.

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The noble English name of Clifford is derived from a place of that name in the county of Hereford. The first of the family of Clifford was a Norman called Ponce, who accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and had a son, Richard, upon whom Henry I. bestowed various grants of land. Richard had two sons, Simon and Walter. Simon founded the priory of Clifford in Herefordshire, and was the first to assume the name of Clifford. Walter was the father of "Fair Rosamond," the mistress of King Henry II., and by her he had William, surnamed Longespee, that is, "long-sword," the famous Earl of Salisbury.

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The Scottish surname of Cochrane is derived from the barony of that name in Renfrewshire, the original seat, and for five centuries the property, of the family ennobled as Lords Cochrane and Earl of Dundonald. Scottish history makes mention of Robert Cochrane, an architect, styled Earl of Marr, one of the

favourites of King James III., whom the rude nobility of the period summarily hanged, one after the other, over the bridge of Lauder. No one seems ever to have known who this Robert Cochrane was, and some writers even represent him as "of humble origin." The Earl of Dundonald, the great naval commander, in his "Autobiography of a Seaman," published in 1863, claims him as one of his ancestors, so that he could not be considered a member of any obscure or humble family. In the Chartulary of Paisley is found the name of Allan Cochrane of that Ilk, as witness to a charter of the fishing of Crockat Shot, in 1452, granted by Lord Lyle to Thomas Tarvas, Abbot of the Monastery of Paisley. John Cochrane of that Ilk, grandson of Allan, is also mentioned as a bailie of Paisley in 1519, and John Cochrane of that Ilk, son of bailie John Cochrane, is witness to a precept of sasine of the lands of Easter Walkinshaw, granted by John Hamilton, Archbishop of St Andrews and Abbot of Paisley, in favour of Marion Morton, and sealed at the Monastery of Paisley in 1551. It is therefore conjectured by Mr David Semple, Paisley, the compiler of the Poll Tax Rolls of Renfrewshire in 1695, with some degree of probability, that Robert Cochrane, the architect, was the son of Allan, and the father of the first John Cochrane. It is likely that he wrought as an apprentice mason at the building of that great portion of the Abbey of Paisley which was erected by the Abbot, Thomas Tarvas, between the years 1430 and 1459, and there acquired a taste for architecture. Proceeding to Italy, he resided at Padua for several years, devoting himself to the study of the fine arts, particularly architecture, in which he became so proficient that, on his return to Scotland, he was employed by James III. to erect several noble structures. He was that monarch's principal adviser and favourite, and having purchased the revenues of the Earldom of Marr, then in abeyance, he assumed the title of Earl. His execution took place in 1484.

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The German name of Mérode is remarkable as having originated the word marauder, meaning a soldier who roves about in search of plunder. One of the Counts of Mérode, in the Duchy of Juliers, was a general in the Catholic army during the Thirty

Years' War (from 1618 to 1648), and his troops, called, from their leader, "Mérodeurs," were noted, even in that day, for their plundering propensities. The Dutch expression, "Op merode gaan," means, to go a-marauding.

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An old French family bears the name of Vieilcastel, old castle. In October 1864, died Count Horace de Vieilcastel, grand-nephew of Mirabeau, well known in Paris as a writer on art and archæology, a novelist, and a journalist.

The celebrated French name of Chateaubriand is Castle Briand. In the year 1010, Briand, son of Thiern, built, in the Bishopric of Nantes, the castle which took his name, and gave a surname to his descendants.

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The surname of MacDonald is of great antiquity in Scotland. The numerous and powerful clan of this distinctive name derived it from Donald, elder son of Reginald, second son of the celebrated Somerled of Argyle, King of the Isles. The Clandonald was divided into several tribes, but the Clanranald of Garmoran, descended from Ranald, eldest surviving son of John, last King or Lord of the Isles, by his first wife Amie, daughter of Roderick of the Isles, and heiress of the M'Rories of Garmoran, became, in time, the most numerous tribe of the name. The sovereignty of the Isles having virtually ceased with John, who may be considered the last *bona fide* Lord of the Isles, and Ranald, being the first of his race to hold his lands by charter, did not assume the empty title of Lord of the Isles, but let his numerous followers take his name, and hence was formed the Clanranald.

The chief of Clanranald, the lineal descendant of John, last King of the Isles, was always styled captain or chief of the MacDonalds. His principal residence was the strong fortification of Castletirrim, or Islandtirrim, of which only a ruin now remains. It is situated on a rocky promontory of Moydart. Allan of Moydart, before joining the Earl of Mar in the rebellion of 1715, set it on fire, with this spirited address to his men:—"If we win the day, my king will give me a better house; if we lose, I shall not require another." It had been customary to leave a portion

of the clan to guard the castle against the Campbells. By burning it, Allan was enabled to take all his men with him to battle. At Sheriffmuir, this Allan of Moydart, the chief of Clanranald, reckoned in Celtic song and story one of the first men in the Highlands, fell mortally wounded, leading the right wing of the Highland army to victory. He had brought nearly a thousand of his clan into the field.

At Bannockburn, the MacDonalds, under Angus, Lord of the Isles, formed the reserve of the Scottish army, and in that memorable and decisive battle did good service to the cause of Scottish independence. The motto of the chief of Clanranald, "My hope is constant in thee," was adopted from the words addressed by Robert the Bruce to Angus, his ancestor, on his making his final charge on the English. It is one of the proudest in Scotland. The Gaelic one, *Dhandeon co henagha*, "Gainsay who dare," is also a fine one.

From the battle of Harlaw, in 1411—where the ancestor of MacDonald of Clanranald commanded in chief—to Culloden, not a battle was fought for royalty in Scotland where the chief of the MacDonalds was not present at the head of a large body of his clan.

The young chief of Clanranald was the first man in the Highlands who joined Prince Charles on his arrival in Scotland, in 1745, and when other chiefs of clans accepted bonds from the young adventurer before they would declare for his cause, Clanranald scorned to do so, saying, he was ready to fight for his rightful prince, but that he had no price. After the disastrous issue of the enterprise, on reaching France he was introduced to Louis XIV. by Prince Charles, who declared on the occasion, that the young Clanranald was the only person that had served him without fee or reward. The chief of Clanranald is the representative and male heir of the last independent king or lord of the isles.

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The Scottish surname of Knox is said to be derived from lands of that name in Renfrewshire. The principal family, Knox of that Ilk, was frequently also designed of Ranfurly and Craigend, from other estates of these names possessed by them in

the same county. The family claimed to be of Saxon origin, and descended from Uchtred, the Saxon Earl of Northumberland. The first of the Renfrewshire Knox family was named Uchtred; and his son Adam, early in the thirteenth century, obtained from Walter, High Steward of Scotland, the lands of Knox—from which he took his name—and Ranfurly, in that county. Uchtred Knox sold the estate of Ranfurly, in 1663, to the first Earl of Dundonald. His brother William went to Ireland, and there founded a family which possesses the titles of Earl Ranfurly, Viscount Northland, and Baron Welles, in the peerage of Ireland. The last was first bestowed in 1781, the second in 1791, and the third in 1831. The head of the Irish family of Knox is also Baron Ranfurly in the peerage of the United Kingdom, conferred in 1826.

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From its terminal syllable, a local or territorial origin may be assigned to the Scottish surname of Paton. According to "Nisbet's Heraldry," the name carries for Arms, Azure, a *fleur de lis*, or, between three crescents, argent. Crest: a sparrow-hawk, with wings expanded, proper. Motto, *Virtute adepta*. These were the Arms of the family of Paton of Ferrochie. Another family, Patton of Kinaldie, Forfarshire, also mentioned in Nesbit, carried, Azure, a sword in pale, argent, hilted and pommelled, or, between three crescents of the second. Crest: A sparrow-hawk perching, proper. Motto, *Virtus Laudando*.

The English surname of Peyton is similar in sound, though of a different derivation.

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The old border name of Halliday originated in the family slogan or war cry of "a holy day, a holy day!"—the border clan known by this name probably viewing their marauding expeditions, and contests with their "auld enemies" of England, in the light of a holy war.

The Dicksons, another border clan, are descended from one Richard Keith, who being familiarly called Dick, his sons were named Dickson. He is supposed to have been the son of the great Marischal, Hervey de Keith, who died in 1249, by his wife,

Margaret, daughter of William, third Lord Douglas; and the Dicksons carry in their Arms the chief of Keith Marischal. Their oldest Arms are, Azure, three mullets, argent, on a chief, or, three pallets, gules. Azure, three mullets, argent, was borne by the house of Douglas before the death of Robert the Bruce in 1329. In England the name is generally spelled Dixon.

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The surname of Burnett in Scotland had both a Saxon and a Norman origin assigned to it, and in early times it occurs as de Burnard, Burneville, and de Burnetvilla. A family of the name, connected with land, existed in Teviotdale early in the twelfth century. In the charter of foundation of the Abbey of Selkirk by Earl David, younger son of Malcolm Canmore, Robertus de Burnetvilla is a witness, and either the same or another Robertus de Burnetvilla, is witness to charters of David when king. The principal family of the name in the south of Scotland have long been the Burnetts of Barns, in Peebleshire. Those lands, in 1838, passed into other hands. One of the Teviotdale Burnetts—it is uncertain whether the representative of the family or not—emigrating northward in the fourteenth century, obtained, in 1324, a charter of extensive lands in the counties of Kincardine and Aberdeen, from King Robert the Bruce, of whose fortunes he had been a promoter. From him descend the Burnetts of Leys, the most important family of the name, though their chieftainship has been disputed by Barns. The Burnetts of Leys enjoy a baronetcy conferred in 1626. Their Arms are, Argent, three holly leaves in chief, and a hunting horn in base, sable, garnished, gules. The holly leaves may perhaps have originally been burnet leaves. The allusion to the name and the hunting horn, are indicative of the office held by the family of King's foresters in the north. The Arms of the Burnetts of Barns are, Argent, three holly leaves, vert, in chief, azure. The same crest and motto have long been borne by both families, viz., a hand with a knife pruning a vine tree, proper. Motto, *Virescit vulnere virtus.* A forester (called by Sir George Mackenzie, a highlander) and a greyhound are borne as supporters by the Burnetts of Leys.

The surname of Semple is an old one in the west of Scotland, but its derivation is uncertain. Lower has assumed it to have been another form of the English Sampoll, a corruption of St Paul. The principal family of the name was that of Semple of Elliotstoun, in Renfrewshire.

When Walter Fitzallan came from Shropshire, in England, into Scotland, in the time of King David I., followed by a number of Anglo-Normans and Welsh chieftains, he was appointed Steward of Scotland, and received what was afterwards called the Barony of Renfrew, with lands in Ayrshire and East-Lothian, to support the dignity. The Steward divided the same among his followers, and thus created the connexion of superior and vassal in the western district. In old charters granted by the Steward, the names of the witnesses are generally Norman and Welsh. The Norman followers added either to their Christian names or their surnames, the word *ton*, that is, a dwelling, to designate their estates; while the Welsh adopted the word *le*, a place, either to their names, or the former native name of the land, such as, Hugh de Padinan, Huston, now Houston; Richard Wals, Richardston, now Riccarton; Robert Croc, Crocston, now Crookston; Neil Costentin, Neilston, still Neilston, and a great number of other places. Among the names of the numerous witnesses to the Steward's charters, is one "Elia or Elio, the clerk." It is conjectured that "Elio" had received a portion of ground on the south side of the lake called Lochinnich (now Lochwinnoch), and he named it in the Anglo-Norman manner, Elioston. Semple may have been his surname. In old charters the name of these lands is spelled "Elyoëston," which is *idem sonans* with Elioston. Elliotstoun is a corruption. Shropshire was the principal place of nativity of the followers of the High Steward who colonized the district of country now called Renfrewshire. Elio appears to have been one of the familiar followers of Walter Fitzallan, and his descendant was appointed the steward to the High Steward, and that appointment was considered semi-hereditary in the Semple family, as High Steward to the king was hereditary in the Fitzallan family.

The tradition of Princess Marjorie, the daughter of the Bruce, breaking her neck, the birth of her son—Robert II., called Bleareye—by the Cæsarean operation, and Sir John Forrester, a *simple* man, acting as accoucheur on the occasion, from which the name of

Semple is said to have been derived, is altogether a fiction. Prince Robert was born in the Steward's castle of Renfrew, and Marjorie survived the birth of her son several days, being, it is likely, attended by Bishop Wishart of Glasgow, who had been her fellow-prisoner in England. This absurd story was invented by James Montgomery of Weitlands, chamberlain to Lord Sempill—and a grandson of Robert, the great Lord Sempill, and nephew of Captain Montgomerie, author of "The Cherrie and the Slae"—who wrote a short account of the Sheriffdom of Renfrew in 1648, and, like all such ridiculous stories, it has been seized with avidity both by the learned and the illiterate, and takes a stronger grasp of history than truth.

Under the High Stewards of Scotland, the Semples had the offices of seneschals, bailiffs, and sheriffs of Renfrew, and carried in their Arms the chevron chequy, in imitation of their patrons and over-lords. In the reign of Alexander III. (1249-1286), Robert de Semple was chamberlain of Renfrew. In the first year of his reign (1489), King James IV. created Sir John Semple of Elliotstoun a baron in the peerage of Scotland, by the title of Lord Semple, now spelled Sempill by the noble family. All the other families of the name adhere to the original form. The Arms of the Sempill family are, Argent, a chevron chequy, gules, and of the field, between three bugle-horns, sable, garnished, or, strings of the second. Crest: A stag's head couped, proper, attired, argent. Supporters: two greyhounds, argent, collared, gules. Motto, *Keip Tryst.*

Sir James Semple, Robert Semple, and Francis Semple of Belltrees, famous poets and song writers, descended from John, third son of the third Lord Semple, carried the Semple Arms, with a gilly-flower for difference. There are several good families of this name in Scotland.

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The Scottish surname of Halkett is derived from the lands of Halkhead in Renfrewshire, and those of this name bear a hawk's head for a crest.

The surnames of Pagan and Payne had their origin in the days of the Crusades, having been assumed from the pagans or paynim against whom the warriors of the Cross went to fight for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre.

The Scottish name of Stoddart is supposed to have been derived from the word Standard. It has also been conjectured to have been originally "Stout heart," to which the Anglified form of the name, Stothert, gives some countenance. An English family of the name of Studdard has for crest a demi-horse with a ducal coronet round its body.

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The corruption of ancient names would form a chapter of itself. The abbreviation of Anglo-Norman surnames has reduced Montfichet to Muschet; Monte Alto (high mount) to Montalt, Moald, Mowat, and Maude—the last the family name of the Viscount Hawarden; Blondeville to Bloomfield; Veterepont to Vipont; Enfantleroy (king's child) to Fauntleroy; Rubro clivo (red cliff) to Radcliffe; Guiscard to Wishart; Grostete to Grozet; and the Saxon names Baddeby to Baptie; Winneslaw (battle tumulus) to Winslow; and Kynaston to Kingston.

The Gothic Hilderich (powerful in battle) has become the English Ellery or Hilary. From Amalarich (exalted ruler), also Gothic, has come, descending in regular transformations, Amalric, Almaric, Amaury, Aimery, Ermenrich, and Emerich, the English names of Amory, Damery, Damer, and Emery. The German Theodrich has become, in French, Thierry, and in English Terry, while Theodore has ended in the Welsh Tudor. The Scottish Wauchope has been Indianised into Wahab, and the Highland M'Intosh Irishised into M'Lintock.

In the United States they carry this system of corrupting or contracting names to a ridiculous extent. There, Barnham is Barnum; Farnham (fern ground) Farnum; Killham (kiln house or home), Killum; Birkham (birch house), Birkum;—and so with similar names—Pollock becomes Polk; Colquhoun, Calhoun; and M'Candlish, M'Candless.

In England, the French name De Quéroualle, the surname of one of the mistresses of Charles II., has been shortened into Carwell.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### Change of Name.

Surnames are commonly acquired by reputation, and by reputation alone. In families the surname of a father is assumed, as a matter of course, by his children, and by that surname they are known. Society acquiesces in this arrangement, and custom and usage confirm it. In like manner, illegitimate children usually take the name of their mother, as the only parent they know, or that the law acknowledges; they have no right to that of their father, even when he is known, unless with his entire consent. In Spain, the children not unfrequently adopt the surname of both the parents, with the conjunctive *y* (the Spanish and), as, Don Antonio Quesada y Martinez. When the rank of the mother is higher than that of the father, the surname of the former is sometimes taken alone.

A change of name, from whatever motive, except from a strictly legal cause, such as the inheritance of property obliging it, is considered suspicious and questionable, and tends, after a time, to destroy the means of personal identification. Still, in ordinary cases, there is no express law against it, and no particular sanction, or license, or observance, is required for adopting a new name, and dispensing with the old. No one, however, has a right to adopt the surname of any other person without his permission. At the Heralds' College, when a royal license is applied for in such a case, the rule is, to communicate with the head of the family whose surname it is proposed to take; and leave to assume it is only granted on obtaining his consent. It was stated by Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, in the House of Commons, that persons changing their names otherwise than by royal license, cannot be officially recognized by their new names, until they have established their claim to it by reasonable usage. A royal license, however, authorising a change of name, cannot be obtained unless

property is involved in the change, and a royal license is somewhat expensive. On application, the matter is remitted to the Heralds' College, and it is only granted in the case of wills, deeds of entail, and other legal settlements, occasioning a change of name, as well as in cases of a grant of Arms, where a change of name is rendered necessary.

By repute, a change of name, after the lapse of time, and in a strange community, may be rendered effectual; but there is this disadvantage attending it, that should a legacy be left to the person who has assumed another name, there will be a difficulty and a hindrance in his satisfactorily establishing his identity. A public advertisement of the change of name, with the registration of a deed to that effect, has been thought a ready and cheap process of attaining the object desired; but nobody is obliged to recognize, or use, the new name, and all such means will be found utterly insufficient for the purpose. A man with an *alias* is always suspected.

An Englishman holding a commission in the army or navy, cannot change his name without a royal license. A Scotch officer in either, having to change his name, accompanied by a change, or new grant, of Arms, is obliged to produce to the authorities of the War Office or Admiralty, a certificate from the Lyon Office at Edinburgh, that the change has been recognized and recorded in its books. Members of courts of law require no other authority for a *bona fide* change of name, than the sanction of the court to which they belong. In Scotland, members of the College of Justice have to obtain the permission of the Court of Session, and in England, attorneys and others on the rolls, must apply to their respective courts for their consent. Two or three years ago, in the Court of Queen's Bench, an attorney named Gimlet, finding his name prejudicial to him in his profession, applied to the Lord Chief Justice for permission to have his name changed, on the rolls of the court, to Henry. Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice, at once acceded to his request, and Mr Gimlet thereupon became Mr Henry, under which name he has ever since been known. A case, equally remarkable, took place in the Court of Exchequer. An attorney of that court, named Josiah Dearden, applied to have his name on the roll changed from that of Josiah Dearden, to Josiah Heaton Dearden, on the ground that he had

assumed his mother's name of Heaton, from love and respect. The Barons of Exchequer granted a rule, that "The Master shall enter on the roll of attorneys, opposite the name of Josiah Dearden, a memorandum, that, by rule of this court, Josiah Dearden shall be known by the name of Josiah Heaton Dearden, and that the Master shall be at liberty to make an endorsement of such alteration of the name, on the admission of the applicant."

Persons with common, odd, or objectionable names, having a desire to change them, are somewhat puzzled to know what plan to adopt to accomplish their object. There are only about 40,000 distinct surnames in all England, and one cannot pick and choose as he pleases among them, according as caprice, ambition, or vanity may prompt. A person of the name of Buggey, who wished to drop his unpleasant patronymic, and adopt his mother's name of Newman instead, but who seems to have been precluded from doing so by his holding an official situation, sometime ago wrote to the *Times* on the subject, and annexed to his letter the following list of surnames which a friend of his had actually extracted from the wills in the Prerogative Court, in Doctors' Commons, and many of which could only be borne amidst the lower classes without ridicule and disadvantage:—"Asse, Bub, Boots, Cripple, Cheese, Cockles, Dunce, Drinkmilke, Def, Flashman, Fat, Ginger, Goose, Beaste, Barehead, Bungler, Bugg, Buggy, Bones, Cheeke, Clodd, Cod, Demon, Fiend, Frogge, Ghost, Gready, Hagg, Humpe, Holdwater, Headach, Jugs, Jelly, Idle, Kneebone, Kidney, Licie, Lame, Lazy, Leakey, Maypole, Mule, Monkey, Milksop, Mudd, Mug, Phisicke, Pighead, Pot, Poker, Poopy, Prigge, Pigge, Punch, Proverbs, Quicklove, Quash, Radish, Rumpe, Rawbone, Rottengoose, Swette, Shish, Sprat, Sheartlifte, Stiffe, Squibb, Sponge, Stubborne, Swine, Shave, Shrimps, Shirt, Skim, Squalsh, Silly, Shoe, Smelt, Skull, Spattel, Shadow, Snaggs, Spittle, Teate, Taylecoate, Villain, Vittles, Vile, Whale.

Many families with common and plebeian names have endeavoured to give them a more distinguished character, by altering the orthography, as, Tayleure, Wardour, Turnour, Smythe, for Taylor, Warder, Turner, Smith. One remarkable instance of lengthening the name occurred in the case of the once notorious preacher and religious controversialist, William Huntington, S.S.,

who married the widow of a London alderman, and whose original name was Hunt. The son of a farm labourer in Kent, and himself for some time a coalheaver, he was born in 1744, and when he took to preaching he thought his patronymic too humble and unpretending to have any effect on the rustics among whom he first held forth. To change his name he knew would be deemed disreputable, but there was nothing to prevent him from adding to it, and so long as he retained his own name in all its integrity, he could not be said to have renounced it and assumed another. He therefore called himself Huntington, and never having been in orders, or received a University degree, seeing other clergymen with the magical letters, D.D. or LL.D., at the end of their names, to be even with them, he appended to his own the self-selected letters, S.S., that is, sinner saved. The eminent architect, Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, who died in 1840, entered life as Jeffrey Wyatt, being the son of Joseph Wyatt, a builder at Burton-upon-Trent. He extended his name to Wyattville, in 1824, on commencing the restoration of Windsor Castle, to distinguish him from another architect of the same name, James Wyatt, who had been employed at Windsor and Kew Palace, in the reign of George III.

It is a common practice with actors, on adopting the stage as a profession, to assume another name. Braham, the celebrated singer, was born Abraham, and he had only to drop the initial letter to acquire the name by which he became known. The real name of Robson, the famous comedian, was Brownbill. Some authors, too, have their *nomes de plume*, as, Barry Cornwall, whose real name was Bryan W. Proctor; Derwent Conway, who was known in the outer world as Henry David Inglis; and Owen Meredith, said to be a son of a celebrated literary baronet.

Some assumed names have become famous for ever, and the bearers are known by no other. Three of the most celebrated are, Melancthon, whose original name was Schwartzerd (black earth); Œcolampadius, originally called Huschen, or Hausschien (houselight); and Erasmus, born Gerritsoon, son of Gerrit, or Gerard. They but followed the fashion of the learned men of their time, in adopting names derived from the Latin or Greek. By this fashion, so prevalent in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, Groote became Grotius; Vandeput, Puteanus; Bullock,

Bovillus; Holywood, Sacro Bosco; Archer, Sagittarius; Fisher, Piscator; Van Horn, Ceratinus; De Hondt, Canius, and so with many others.

The proper name of a person is the baptismal or Christian name. The surname is only an adjunct, which indicates no more than the family to which any one bearing it belongs. In baptism, as in marriage, the individual name only is pronounced. "Children are baptized," says J. Manning, Q.A.S., in a letter to the *Athenæum* of November 28, 1863, "adults are confirmed, men are knighted, and men and women are married, by their individual proper names only.' At confirmation, the proper name is alone used; and it long has been an established rule, that if a man be confirmed by a different name from that which had previously been his proper name, the previous name is lost, and thenceforward his true proper name is that which was used in confirmation."

Before the Conquest, Biblical names were so exceedingly rare in England, that in the catalogues of Saxon bishops not one occurs. Like many customs and observances, till then unknown in England, they were introduced by the Normans, whose attachment to their religion soon made such Scriptural names as Adam, David, John, Stephen, Peter, and Matthew, quite common in this island, and they have remained common ever since. The male baptismal names in general use do not number more than about fifty, and of these about a dozen are more frequent than the rest, namely, John, William, George, Henry, James, Robert, Thomas, David, Francis (in England), Alexander (in Scotland), Charles, Edward, and Richard. It would be a matter of some social convenience, if a few of the old baptismal names were more generally revived in families, such as, Adolphus, Arnold, Basil, Baldwin, Ernest, Eustace, Ferdinand, Godfrey, Josceline, Julius, Maurice, Percival, Sylvester, Theodore, Vincent, and Vivian. With our scanty stock of surnames, in baptism names should be given which will be marked and distinctive; and in all cases where the family name is a common or ugly one, the name of the mother, or of some distinguished relative, should be added. Two, and even sometimes three, baptismal names, are now more in use than ever.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### Nomenclature in Scotland.

The following paper, slightly curtailed, drawn up by Dr Stark, and printed in the Sixth Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, for 1860, embodies so much curious and interesting information on the subject of surnames, that it may be fitly inserted here, by way of Appendix:—

It may be mentioned, as a striking peculiarity of the inhabitants of Scotland, that both among the Celtic race in the Highlands, and the Lowland races on the Border, it was the custom for all to assume as their surname the name held by the head of the family, either because they were actually his descendants, or because they were his vassals and property. Hence, in the Highlands, we have large clans of the name of Macdonald, Stewart, Campbell, Mackay, Murray, Cameron, &c.; and among the inhabitants of the Border counties the names of Scott, Graham, Kerr, Johnston, Elliott, Armstrong, &c.

To ascertain the number of distinct surnames in Scotland, it may be mentioned that the index of the birth register of a whole year was alone taken, and every separate surname enumerated in it, when they were found to amount to 6823 separate surnames, while the total registered entries of births amounted to 104,018. These numbers would give the proportion of 15·2 persons to every surname, or 6·5 different surnames to every 100 persons. The English proportion, ascertained in the same manner by the Registrar-General of England, in 1855, was 8·4 persons to every surname, or 11·9 surnames in every 100 persons. The above facts therefore appear to demonstrate that the effect of the clan system of surnames in Scotland is to cause a much larger number of persons to hold the same surname; in other words, that, in proportion to the population, fewer surnames exist in Scotland than in England. But the above figures do not exhibit the true proportion of Scottish surnames to the Scottish popula-

tion, nor the full effect of clanship in diminishing the number of surnames; or rather in causing a smaller number of surnames to go over a larger portion of the population. Within the last thirty years a very large addition to the surnames has been made in Scotland, in consequence of the immense immigration from Ireland. This immigration, beginning about the year 1820, did not assume gigantic proportions till about the year 1840, when the demand for railway labourers brought the Irish over in hundreds and thousands. Since that period, in addition to bringing over about a thousand names which are common to Scotland and to Ireland, they have added to the Scottish surnames nearly a thousand, which, till that period, were peculiar to Ireland. Were it not, therefore, for the enormous addition to the surnames made in recent years, the proportion of persons attached to each surname in Scotland would be more than double the proportion of England.

Being, however, desirous of obtaining some more definite information relative to the surnames in most common use in Scotland, the complete indices of three years were examined, extracting all the surnames which had numerous entries under them, and carefully tabulating the number of entries in the several indices, as well as noting all the peculiar names. From that mass of surnames, the fifty in most common use in Scotland were abstracted; and the subjoined table shews not only what these fifty most common surnames are, but also the number of times in which each of these occurs in the general indices of births, deaths, and marriages for the three years, 1855, 1856, and 1857. During these three years the total names entered on the registers amounted to 609,639; and as the fifty surnames in that table included 180,748 of that number, it would appear that these fifty most common surnames embraced 29·6 per cent. of all the names entered on the registers. In England it was found that the fifty most common surnames only included about 18 per cent. of all the names entered on the indices; so that the above fact corroborates the conclusion previously drawn from the proportion of total surnames,—viz., that the adoption of clan surnames in Scotland has had the effect of causing a larger proportion of persons to hold the same surname than in England, so that proportionally fewer surnames are used among the

population. It has been endeavoured to render this table of the fifty most common surnames in Scotland more interesting, by adding the estimated number of the population attached to each surname. Such particulars will afford a valuable means of comparing the changes of surname which may occur in the course of ages.

To render the Scottish table of surnames more interesting by comparison, we have appended the English table of surnames, taken from the Sixteenth Report of the Registrar-General, when it will be seen that the clan predominance of surnames in Scotland, as compared with that of England, becomes very apparent. Thus, while in the English fifty most common surnames, only twenty-seven can be referred to the Christian fore-name, or name of the sire or head of the family, thirty-seven may be so referred of the fifty most common surnames of Scotland. The great majority of these fifty Scottish names are therefore truly sire-names, either in their pure, unaltered state, as, Grant, Cameron, Duncan, Graham, Kerr, Martin, Allan, &c.; or altered so as to express the descent from the head of the family, as, Robertson, Thomson, Johnston, Watson, Morrison; or with the Gaelic Mac, which means "son," as, Macdonald, Mackay, Maclean, Macleod, &c.

Possibly in every country the surnames may be divided into four great classes; and it is possible, also, that the chief peculiarities of each country, in so far as the surnames are concerned, may depend on the relative preponderance which each of these classes bears to the other in the general population. These four classes may be regarded as—1st, Surnames derived from patronymics, that is, from the Christian fore-name of the head of the family; 2d, Surnames derived from the rank or occupation of the persons; 3d, Surnames taken from the locality in which the persons dwelt; 4th, Surnames, or soubriquets, given to persons from some supposed personal quality or resemblance.

1st, Almost all the names of our Border and Highland clans belong to the first class, and they are peculiarly Scottish—neither belonging to England nor to Ireland. These surnames include all those beginning with Mac—as, Macgregor, Mactaggart, &c.; besides those simple ones—as, Fraser, Douglas, Cameron, Kerr, Grant, &c.

2d, The surnames derived from rank and occupation are very numerous, but are equally common to England as to Scotland. Of these, in both countries, Smith is the most common name; after which follow, in Scotland, Stewart, Miller, Clark, Taylor, Walker, and Hunter; but in England, after Smith come Taylor, Wright, Walker, Turner, Clark, and Cooper.

3d, Surnames taken from the locality in which the persons originally resided form a very numerous class, and they also are, to a great extent, peculiar to Scotland, seeing that there is scarcely a county, parish, town, river, or remarkable locality, but has its name perpetuated in the surnames. Thus, for instance, of the counties we have, as surnames, Fife, Nairn, Stirling, Ross, Lothian, Sutherland, Berwick, Roxburgh, &c. Of parishes, we have Abbey, Fordyce, Alves, Peebles, Farr, Bathgate, Callander, Traquair, Campsie, Cullen, Kirkpatrick, Bothwell, &c. Of towns, we have Glasgow, Leith, Aberdeen, Montrose, Biggar, Lauder, Melrose, Hamilton, &c.

4th, That soubriquets, perpetuated as surnames, are perhaps the most varied of all, and embrace every personal or mental quality supposed to reside in different individuals to whom they were originally given. They may hence be divided into dozens of subdivisions, according as they were given from the person's general appearance, or the colour of his skin or hair—hence, Black, White, Green, Gray, Brown, &c.; or from his supposed likeness to the animal creation—as, Lyon, Bull, Stott, Bullock, Lamb, Hogg (which does not mean a pig or sow, but a lamb a year old), Collie, Tod (which is the Scottish name for the fox), Fish, Haddock, Salmon, Finch, Swan, Heron, &c.; or from his size and make—as, Meikle, Little, Long, Thin, Meiklejohn, Littlejohn; or from his strength, swiftness, or other qualities—as, Strong, Stark, Swift, Bold, Bauld, Good, Noble, &c.

It would have been very interesting, in comparing some of the commoner surnames of England and of Scotland, to have shewn how the language of each country has altered the name, so as to make the families of each country whose names are derived from the same occupation, similitude, or quality, equally distinct. Thus, the common surname Baker in England, is almost completely supplanted by the name Baxter in Scotland, and all the Bakers may be considered as of English origin. The English surname

Fox is quite superseded by the Scottish form Tod, which is a very common name having the same meaning. The English surname Bullock is known in Scotland by the common surname of Stott, which has the same meaning. The English surname Crow takes the form of Craw. The English surname Dove takes the form of Dow, as does the English surname Love the Scottish form of Low, &c.; but even one of the cosmopolitan and very common surnames receives its characteristic modification in the two countries, seeing Robinsons in England become converted into Robertsons in Scotland.

By far the most common surname in Scotland is Smith. Of the 609,639 entries on the index in the three years above named, Smith occurred 8835 times; thus, of itself, constituting nearly 1½ per cent. of the total entries, and corresponding to a total population of 44,378 Smiths in Scotland in 1861. It is also the most common surname in England, but not quite so prevalent as in Scotland; for while England only has one Smith in every 73 persons, Scotland has one Smith in every 68.

After the cosmopolitan surname Smith, the next most common in Scotland is a purely Scottish one—Macdonald. In this respect England agrees with Scotland that, after its commonest cosmopolitan name Smith, comes a purely English and Welsh surname—Jones. Of the total names on the three years' indices, Macdonald claims 7480, being about 1·2 per cent. of the whole, and corresponding to a population of 37,572 Macdonalds in Scotland in 1861.

The cosmopolitan name Brown is the third most common surname in Scotland, but only the sixth in England, and constituted rather more than 1 per cent. of the total names.

Robertson and Thomson, with their varied spellings, constituted the fourth and fifth most common surnames; the English forms Robinson and Thompson being swamped by the great preponderance of the Scottish forms of these names. These two surnames may be regarded as equally prevalent in the population, and, as such, constituting 1 per cent. of the population.

Stewart—with its rarer spelling of Stuart—and Campbell, both purely Scottish names, are the sixth and seventh most common surnames in Scotland; and they are followed by Wilson, a name equally common to the two countries.

These names are followed, in succession, by Anderson, Mackay, Mackenzie, Scott, Johnston, Miller, Reid, and Ross, all of which may be regarded as purely Scottish names, for the English form of one of them is Johnson, which is rare in Scotland; and these surnames are succeeded by Paterson, Fraser, Murray, Maclean, and Cameron, all of them also of Scottish origin. Of these fifty most common surnames in Scotland, 32, in the forms in which they occur in Scotland, may be reckoned as having originated in the country, and as being peculiar to it—a very large proportion, considering all circumstances. The remainder are common also to England.

The nomenclature of the people of Scotland would be incomplete unless some notice were taken of the names proper, or Christian names. Unlike the surnames, both for men and women, these names are few in number; according to the tables appended, numbering 67 for the men and 86 for the women. These tables will give a very good idea of the relative prevalence of each Christian name in Scotland, inasmuch as they embrace all the Christian names attached to six of the most common surnames for the males, and all those attached to seven of the most common surnames in the females, and the figures attached to each name shew the number of times when that name occurred among the total 3690 male names, and the 3689 female names. We have, unfortunately, no similar tables for England. From these tables, it will be seen that John and James are by far the most common Christian names for men; after which come, in regular order, William, Alexander, Robert, George, David, Thomas, and Andrew. These names are greatly ahead of the rest in frequency. Of the female names, Margaret is rather the most frequent, though Mary is very close upon it. In the Highland clans Mary decidedly preponderates, but Margaret in all other parts of Scotland. After these come, in order, Elizabeth, Ann, Jane, Janet, Isabella, Agnes, Catherine, Helen, Christina, and Jessie. These names are greatly ahead of the rest in frequency.

The following table shews the fifty most common surnames in Scotland, from the indices of the registers for the years 1855, 1856, and 1858, with the number on the indices, and the estimated population holding the surname in 1861:—

| Surname. | Number on Indices. | Pop. holding Surname in 1861. | Surname. | Number on Indices. | Pop. holding Surname in 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smith | 8835 | 44,378 | Mitchell | 3019 | 15,164 |
| Macdonald | 7480 | 37,572 | Watson | 2973 | 14,933 |
| Brown | 6733 | 33,820 | Ferguson | 2952 | 14,828 |
| Robertson | 6490 | 32,600 | Walker | 2896 | 14,547 |
| Thomson | 6482 | 32,560 | Morrison | 2883 | 14,482 |
| Stewart | 6338 | 31,836 | Davidson | 2525 | 12,683 |
| Campbell | 6282 | 31,555 | Gray | 2500 | 12,557 |
| Wilson | 5921 | 29,741 | Duncan | 2482 | 12,467 |
| Anderson | 5634 | 28,300 | Hamilton | 2445 | 12,282 |
| Mackay | 4746 | 23,840 | Grant | 2426 | 12,186 |
| Mackenzie | 4633 | 23,272 | Hunter | 2355 | 11,829 |
| Scott | 4448 | 22,342 | White | 2353 | 11,819 |
| Johnston | 4294 | 21,569 | Graham | 2331 | 11,709 |
| Miller | 4244 | 21,318 | Allan | 2305 | 11,578 |
| Reid | 3991 | 20,047 | Kerr | 2219 | 11,146 |
| Ross | 3634 | 18,254 | Macgregor | 2204 | 11,070 |
| Paterson | 3593 | 18,048 | Bell | 2115 | 10,624 |
| Fraser | 3586 | 18,013 | Simpson | 2100 | 10,548 |
| Murray | 3505 | 17,606 | Martin | 2064 | 10,367 |
| Maclean | 3459 | 17,375 | Black | 2021 | 10,151 |
| Cameron | 3345 | 16,802 | Munro | 2015 | 10,098 |
| Clark | 3344 | 16,797 | Sinclair | 1967 | 9,880 |
| Young | 3318 | 16,705 | Sutherland | 1954 | 9,818 |
| Henderson | 3264 | 16,394 | Gibson | 1853 | 9,307 |
| Macleod | 3100 | 15,571 | | | |
| Taylor | 3092 | 15,535 | 50 Surnames | 180,748 | 907,920. |

The total names on the indices amount to 609,689.

The following table shews the fifty most common surnames in England, deduced from the indices of 1853, with the estimated population holding each surname in 1853—the population of 1853 being estimated at 18,404,421 persons:—

| Surname. | Pop. holding each Surname. | Surname. | Pop. holding each Surname. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Smith, | 253,600 | Johnson | 69,500 |
| Jones | 242,100 | Wilson | 66,800 |
| Williams | 159,900 | Robinson | 66,700 |
| Taylor | 124,400 | Wright | 62,700 |
| Davies | 113,600 | Wood | 61,200 |
| Brown | 105,600 | Thompson | 60,600 |
| Thomas | 94,000 | Hall | 60,400 |
| Evans | 93,000 | Hill | 60,400 |
| Roberts | 78,400 | Green | 59,400 |

| Surname. | Pop. holding each Surname. | Surname. | Pop. holding each Surname. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Walker | 59,300 | Morgan | 41,000 |
| Hughes | 59,000 | Allen | 40,500 |
| Edwards | 58,100 | Moore | 39,300 |
| Lewis | 58,000 | Parker | 39,100 |
| White | 56,900 | Clark | 38,100 |
| Turner | 56,300 | Clarke | 38,100 |
| Jackson | 55,800 | Cook | 38,100 |
| Harris | 51,900 | Price | 37,900 |
| Cooper | 48,400 | Philips | 37,900 |
| Harrison | 47,200 | Shaw | 36,500 |
| Ward | 45,700 | Bennett | 35,800 |
| Martin | 43,900 | Lee | 35,200 |
| Davis | 43,700 | Watson | 34,800 |
| Baker | 43,600 | Griffiths | 34,800 |
| Morris | 43,400 | Carter | 33,400 |
| James | 43,100 | | |
| King | 42,300 | 50 Surnames | 3,253,800 |

The following is a table of male Christian names in Scotland, shewing the comparative frequency with which each name occurs in the birth indices of the six most common surnames, including 3690 entries:—

| Name. | Entries of each. | Name. | Entries of each. |
|---|---|---|---|
| John | 563 | Henry | 18 |
| James | 508 | Daniel | 17 |
| William | 473 | Neil | 17 |
| Alexander | 518 | Malcolm | 16 |
| Robert | 225 | Francis | 15 |
| George | 159 | Matthew | 11 |
| David | 153 | Roderick | 11 |
| Thomas | 139 | Richard | 9 |
| Andrew | 102 | Allan | 9 |
| Charles | 65 | Edward | 9 |
| Peter | 64 | Norman | 9 |
| Hugh | 49 | Kenneth | 8 |
| Archibald | 49 | Adam | 8 |
| Angus | 40 | Dugald | 6 |
| Duncan | 28 | Lachlan | 5 |
| Donald | 28 | Murdoch | 5 |
| Walter | 26 | Ronald | 4 |
| Joseph | 24 | Gilbert | 3 |
| Colin | 22 | Ebenezer | 3 |
| Samuel | 19 | | |

The following is a table of female Christian names in Scotland, shewing the comparative frequency with which each name occurs in the birth indices of the seven most common surnames, including 3689 entries :—

| Name. | Entries of each. | Name. | Entries of each. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Margaret | 470 | Wilhelmina | 14 |
| Mary | 462 | Alice | 12 |
| Elizabeth | 303 | Joan | 12 |
| Ann | 271 | Marjory | 10 |
| Jane | 262 | Amelia | 8 |
| Janet | 213 | Ellen | 8 |
| Isabella | 212 | Maria | 8 |
| Agnes | 193 | Robina | 8 |
| Catherine | 166 | Rachael | 7 |
| Helen | 138 | Elspet | 6 |
| Christina—ian | 107 | Caroline | 5 |
| Jessie | 102 | Lilly—Lillias | 5 |
| Marion | 58 | Louisa | 5 |
| Jean—Jeanie | 48 | Matilda | 5 |
| Sarah | 47 | Rebecca | 5 |
| Barbara | 32 | Alison | 4 |
| Grace | 27 | Frances—Fanny | 4 |
| Eliza | 25 | Hannah | 4 |
| Betsy | 21 | Harriet | 4 |
| Euphemia | 18 | Henrietta | 4 |
| Martha | 17 | Susannah | 4 |
| Flora | 16 | Cecilia | 3 |
| Charlotte | 14 | Emily | 3 |
| Georgina | 14 | Rose | 3 |
| Jemima | 14 | Sophia | 3 |
| Susan | 14 | | |

# INDEX.

# INDEX OF NAMES AND PERSONS.


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Abboy, | 145 |
| Abbot, | 62 |
| Abel, | 15 |
| Abercromby, | 105 |
| Aberdeen, | 102, 145 |
| Abernethy, | 105 |
| Abigail, | 18 |
| Abraham, | 15, 140 |
| Absolom, | 15 |
| Achilles, | 19 |
| Ackermann, | 54 |
| Acton, | 79 |
| Adam, | 15, 141, 149 |
| Adams, | 64 |
| Adeline, | 19 |
| Adie, | 67 |
| Adolphus, | 141 |
| Adrian, | 15 |
| Adrian IV., | 16 |
| Adriani, | 15 |
| Adriano, | 16 |
| Affleck, | 105 |
| Agatha, | 19 |
| Agnes, | 19, 147, 150 |
| Aguilar, | 44 |
| Aikenhead, | 79 |
| Aikman, | 79 |
| Aimery, | 136 |
| Aiton, | 104 |
| Aird, | 112 |
| Airth, | 112 |
| Akroyd, | 79 |
| Albert, | 69 |
| Alcock, | 67 |
| Aldershaw, | 82 |
| Aldred, | 69 |
| Alethea, | 19 |
| Alexander, | 20, 141, 147, 149 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Alfege, | 69 |
| Alfieri, | 50 |
| Alfred, | 69 |
| Alfric, | 69 |
| Algernon, | 17 |
| Ali, | 22 |
| Alice, | 19, 150 |
| Alicia, | 19 |
| Alison, | 70, 150 |
| Allan, | 116, 144, 148, 149 |
| Allen, | 149 |
| Allerton, | 80 |
| Alman, | 87 |
| Almaric, | 136 |
| Althea, | 19 |
| Alves, | 145 |
| Alwin, | 69 |
| Alwyn, | 116 |
| Amalric, | 136 |
| Amaury, | 136 |
| Ambrose, | 19 |
| Ambrosini, | 70 |
| Amelia, | 19, 150 |
| Amiot, | 69 |
| Amory, | 136 |
| Amos, | 15 |
| Amy, | 19 |
| Amyot, | 69 |
| Ancus, | 28 |
| Anderson, | 66, 146, 148 |
| Andrew, | 20, 147, 149 |
| Andrews, | 64 |
| Andronicus, | 19 |
| Angove or Angowe, | 56 |
| Angus, | 149 |
| Ann, | 150 |
| Anna, | 18 |
| Anne, | 18, 147 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Anthony, | 16 |
| Antonelle, | 69 |
| Apelles, | 20 |
| Appleby, | 80 |
| Applegarth, | 80 |
| Arabella, | 19 |
| Archer, | 51, 141 |
| Archibald, | 149 |
| Arkwright, | 54 |
| Armour, | 49 |
| Armstrong, | 31, 142 |
| Arnold, | 141 |
| Arrow, | 49 |
| Arrower, | 51 |
| Arrowsmith, | 51 |
| Arundel, | 46 |
| Ashburnham, | 80 |
| Ashfield, | 80 |
| Ashley, | 80 |
| Ashplant, | 78 |
| Ashton, | 80 |
| Ashweek, | 62 |
| Ashurst, | 80 |
| Aspenall, | 81 |
| Asse, | 139 |
| Athelstane, King, | 94 |
| Atkins, | 70 |
| Atkinson, | 70 |
| Atwood, | 78 |
| Auchenleck, | 105 |
| Auchincloss, | 105 |
| Audley, | 93 |
| Augustus, | 16 |
| Back, | 29 |
| Bacon, | 79 |
| Badger, | 43 |
| Baillie, | 116 |
| Bain, | 33 |
| Baine, | 33 |
| Baker, | 58, 145, 149 |
| Balch, | 30 |
| Bald, | 25 |
| Balde, | 25 |
| Baldwin, | 25, 141 |
| Baliol, | 116 |
| Bamfylde, | 81 |
| Banner, | 49 |
| Bannerman, | 49, 116 |
| Baptie, | 136 |
| Barbara, | 19 |
| Barber, | 54 |
| Barclay, | 80 |
| Barefoot, Count of, | 23 |
| Barehead, | 139 |
| Baring, | 40 |
| Barker, | 59 |
| Barkham, | 80 |
| Barleben, | 40 |
| Barnard, | 40 |
| Barnum, | 136 |
| Baron, | 62 |
| Barstow, | 81 |
| Bartholomew, | 15 |
| Bartlett, | 67 |
| Bas, | 31 |
| Basil, | 20, 141 |
| Basset, | 31 |
| Bathgate, | 145 |
| Bauld, | 145 |
| Bayard, | 33 |
| Baxter, | 58, 145 |
| Beanman, | 28 |
| Beans, | 78 |
| Beard, | 29 |
| Bearcroft, | 81 |
| Beaste, | 139 |
| Beatrice, | 19 |
| Beauchamp, | 105 |
| Beauclerk, | 62 |
| Beaucorps, | 29 |
| Beaufort, | 105 |
| Beaufoy, | 81 |
| Beauharnois, | 52 |
| Beaumgarten, | 80 |
| Beaumont, | 105 |
| Beaver, | 43 |
| Beckett, | 85 |
| Beckford, | 85 |
| Beecher, | 81 |
| Beer, | 43 |
| Beerekamp, | 40 |
| Beerenburg, | 40 |
| Beever, | 43 |
| Beevor, | 43 |
| Begg, | 27 |
| Belasize, | 106 |
| Belcombe, | 106 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Belford, | 105 |
| Belhomme, | 29 |
| Belknap, | 34 |
| Bell, | 148 |
| Belmont, | 105 |
| Belsches, | 106 |
| Benedict, | 16 |
| Benjamin, | 15 |
| Bennet, | 16 |
| Bennett, | 149 |
| Benoni, | 15 |
| Beorn, | 40 |
| Bereham, | 81 |
| Berenice, | 19 |
| Beresford, | 40 |
| Beresteyn, | 40 |
| Berger, | 54 |
| Berkeley, | 80 |
| Berkenhead, | 80 |
| Bernhard, | 40 |
| Bernard, | 40 |
| Bernardin, | 69 |
| Bernadotte, | 69 |
| Bertha, | 19 |
| Bertram, | 69 |
| Berwick, | 105, 145 |
| Betsy, | 150 |
| Bevan, | 63 |
| Bevere, | 43 |
| Beveridge, | 43 |
| Beverly, | 43 |
| Bianchi, | 34 |
| Bianchini, | 34 |
| Bianco, | 34 |
| Biggar, | 54, 102, 145 |
| Bigod, | 87 |
| Bigot, | 87 |
| Bird, | 46 |
| Birkum, | 136 |
| Bishop, | 62 |
| Bjorn, | 23 |
| Black, | 67, 145, 148 |
| Blackadder, | 86 |
| Blackburn, | 86 |
| Blackie, | 67 |
| Blacklock, | 34 |
| Blackmore, | 127 |
| Blackstock, | 79 |
| Blackwood, | 78 |
| Blaikie, | 67 |
| Blair, | 106 |
| Blake, | 34, 67 |
| Blake, Admiral, | 34 |
| Blanchard, | 34 |
| Blanche, | 19 |
| Blancheteste, | 34 |
| Bleichsmidt, | 56 |
| Blondel, | 69 |
| Blondeville, | 136 |
| Blondin, | 69 |
| Bloomfield, | 136 |
| Blount, | 121 |
| Blunt, | 121 |
| Boardman, | 98 |
| Boddie, | 29 |
| Body, | 29 |
| Boece, | 81 |
| Bold, | 145 |
| Boleyn, | 42 |
| Bonar, | 27 |
| Bonare, | 27 |
| Bonare, Sir Guilhem, | 27 |
| Bones, | 139 |
| Bonhomme, | 98 |
| Boniface, | 16 |
| Bonner, | 27 |
| Boots, | 139 |
| Bordman, | 98 |
| Borland, | 98 |
| Borger, | 54 |
| Boston, | 113 |
| Bothwell, | 145 |
| Bower, | 51 |
| Bowman, | 51 |
| Bows, | 51 |
| Bowskill, | 51 |
| Bowyer, | 51 |
| Boyd, | 33 |
| Boyne, | 86 |
| Boys, | 81 |
| Brabacy, | 74 |
| Bradfoot, | 29 |
| Braham, | 140 |
| Brancaleone, | 40 |
| Branch, | 28 |
| Brand, | 50 |
| Braun, | 33 |
| Brazier, | 58 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Breakspear, Nicholas, | 16 |
| Brennan, | 74 |
| Bretonneau, | 69 |
| Brewster, | 58 |
| Bridget, | 19 |
| Brier, | 78 |
| Brierly, | 78 |
| Briers, | 78 |
| Bristol, | 102 |
| Bristow, | 102 |
| Broadfoot, | 29 |
| Broadhead, | 27 |
| Brock, | 43 |
| Brodie, | 95 |
| Broke, | 43 |
| Brooke, | 84 |
| Brookes, | 84 |
| Bromley, | 78 |
| Broome, | 78 |
| Broomfield, | 78 |
| Broomley, | 78 |
| Broun, | 33 |
| Brown, | 33, 145, 146, 148 |
| Brownbill, | 51, 140 |
| Browne, | 33 |
| Bruce, | 117 |
| Brune, | 33 |
| Brunel, | 69 |
| Brunelleschi, | 33 |
| Brunet, | 69 |
| Brus, | 117 |
| Brusi, | 117, 118 |
| Bub, | 139 |
| Buchan, | 97 |
| Buchannan, | 97 |
| Budd, | 78 |
| Bugg, | 139 |
| Buggey, | 139 |
| Buggy, | 139 |
| Bull, | 145 |
| Bulfinch, | 46 |
| Bull, | 42 |
| Bullhead, | 42 |
| Bullen, | 42 |
| Bullock, | 42, 140, 145, 146 |
| Bungler, | 139 |
| Burgoyne, | 87, 94 |
| Burnett, | 133 |
| Burns, | 84 |
| Burns, Robert, | 49 |
| Butler, | 54 |
| Buxton, | 113 |
| Bywood, | 78 |
| Cadwallader, | 17 |
| Cæsar, | 16 |
| Cairncross, | 111 |
| Cairnie, | 111 |
| Cairns, | 111 |
| Calcraft, | 52 |
| Calderwood, | 78 |
| Caleb, | 36, 63 |
| Calfe, | 42 |
| Calhoun, | 136 |
| Callander, | 145 |
| Caltrap, | 52 |
| Calthorpe, | 52 |
| Cam, | 29 |
| Camara, | 54 |
| Cambridge, | 101 |
| Camel, | 43 |
| Camerarius, | 54 |
| Cameron, | 142, 144, 147, 148 |
| Cammiss, | 29 |
| Camoys, | 29 |
| Campeador, | 50 |
| Campbell, | 142, 146, 148 |
| Camper, | 50 |
| Campion, | 50 |
| Campsie, | 145 |
| Camus, | 126 |
| Canius, | 141 |
| Canmore, | 26 |
| Car, | 30 |
| Carew, | 106 |
| Cargill, | 106 |
| Carlyle, | 106 |
| Carnegie, | 111 |
| Carnie, | 111 |
| Carnwath, | 111 |
| Carnwath, Earl of, | 92 |
| Caroline, | 19, 150 |
| Carpenter, | 54 |
| Carr, | 106 |
| Carrick, | 106 |
| Carroll, | 70 |
| Carruthers, | 106 |
| Carstairs, | 106 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Carter, | 149 |
| Carwell, | 136 |
| Carwood, | 78 |
| Cary, | 106 |
| Cather, | 37 |
| Catherine, | 19, 147, 150 |
| Catherine, Empress, | 64 |
| Cecil, | 16 |
| Cecil, Robert, | 16 |
| Cecilia, | 19, 150 |
| Cecilli, | 16 |
| Ceratinus, | 141 |
| Chabot, | 48 |
| Chaffinch, | 46 |
| Chalmers, | 54 |
| Chamberlayne, | 54 |
| Chambers, | 54 |
| Champion, | 50 |
| Champneys, | 50 |
| Chapel, | 62 |
| Chapple, | 62 |
| Chaplin, | 62 |
| Charlemagne, | 44 |
| Charles, | 19, 141 |
| Charlotte, | 19, 150 |
| Charpentier, | 54 |
| Chateaubriand, | 130 |
| Chattan, Clan, | 125 |
| Chaucer, | 54 |
| Cheeke, | 139 |
| Cheese, | 42, 139 |
| Cheeseman, | 42 |
| Chein, | 36 |
| Chevalier, | 62 |
| Cheyne, | 36 |
| Chickpease, | 28 |
| Chien, | 36 |
| Chisholm, | 24 |
| Cholmondeley, | 100 |
| Christian, | 62, 150 |
| Christie, | 67 |
| Christina, | 147, 150 |
| Christison, | 62 |
| Christmas, | 62 |
| Christopher, | 20 |
| Christy, | 68 |
| Church, | 62 |
| Churchill, | 62 |
| Churchman, | 62 |
| Churchyard, | 62 |
| Churchyard, Thomas, | 62 |
| Cicero, | 28 |
| Clara, | 19 |
| Clark, | 62, 145, 148, 149 |
| Clarke, | 62, 149 |
| Clement, | 16 |
| Clerk, | 62 |
| Clifford, | 128 |
| Clifton, | 113 |
| Clodd, | 139 |
| Clouston, | 119 |
| Clyde, | 86 |
| Clydesdale, | 86 |
| Cochrane, | 128 |
| Cockburn, | 47 |
| Cockerell, | 47 |
| Cockles, | 139 |
| Cocks, | 47 |
| Cod, | 139 |
| Cohen, | 62 |
| Colbrand, | 47 |
| Colin, | 149 |
| Colkittoch, | 23 |
| Collie, | 145 |
| Collier, | 54 |
| Colt, | 36 |
| Coltart, | 37 |
| Colter, | 37 |
| Coltherd, | 37 |
| Colthurst, | 37 |
| Coltman, | 37 |
| Coltran, | 37 |
| Colville, | 107 |
| Combe, | 106 |
| Constance, | 19 |
| Constantine, | 16 |
| Conway, Derwent, | 140 |
| Cook, | 54, 149 |
| Cooper, | 58, 145, 149 |
| Corbet, | 46 |
| Corneille, | 46 |
| Cornish, | 101 |
| Cornwall, | 101 |
| Cornwall, Barry, | 140 |
| Cornwallis, | 101 |
| Corsar, | 37 |
| Corser, | 37 |
| Cortese, | 26 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Corvini, | 46 |
| Coulter, | 37 |
| Coulthard, | 37 |
| Coulthart, | 37 |
| Coulthurst, | 37 |
| Coultram, | 37 |
| Courser, | 37 |
| Courtois, | 26 |
| Coventry, | 101 |
| Cowan, | 56 |
| Cowe, | 42 |
| Cowley, | 42 |
| Cowper, | 58 |
| Cox, | 47 |
| Crabbe, | 48 |
| Craig, | 107 |
| Craighead, | 107 |
| Craigie, | 107 |
| Cramer, | 59 |
| Cranbrook, | 85 |
| Cranmer, | 47 |
| Cranstoun, | 47 |
| Craw, | 146 |
| Crawford, | 92 |
| Cripple, | 139 |
| Crispin, | 17 |
| Crispina, | 17 |
| Crispus, | 28 |
| Cross, | 62 |
| Crouch, | 27 |
| Crow, | 46, 146 |
| Crowe, | 46 |
| Crozier, | 62 |
| Cruickshanks, | 29 |
| Crumpe, | 27 |
| Cuciniere, | 54 |
| Cullen, | 107, 145 |
| Culross, | 107 |
| Cumberland, | 101 |
| Cumming, | 81 |
| Curran, | 74 |
| Curteis, | 26 |
| Curtis, | 26 |
| Cushman, | 42 |
| Cuthbert, | 69 |
| Cyrus, | 36 |
| Dallas, | 86 |
| D'Almaine, | 87 |
| Dal Prato, | 30 |
| Dalrymple, | 86 |
| Dalziel, | 92 |
| Damer, | 136 |
| Damery, | 136 |
| Da Montelupo, | 41 |
| D'André, | 65 |
| Danforth, | 85 |
| Daniel, | 15, 149 |
| D'Arcy, | 36 |
| Darling, | 70 |
| Dart, | 49 |
| D'Ath, | 95 |
| Daundelyon, | 40 |
| Davenport, | 86 |
| David, | 15, 141, 147, 149 |
| Davidson, | 148 |
| Davis, | 148, 149 |
| Deacon, | 62 |
| Deakin, | 62 |
| Dean, | 62 |
| Deans, | 62 |
| Dearden, | 138, 139 |
| Death, | 95 |
| De Bear, | 40 |
| De Beauvoir, | 43 |
| Deborah, | 18 |
| Dee, | 86 |
| Deering, | 70 |
| Def, | 139 |
| De Gifford, Hugh, | 29 |
| De Hondt, | 141 |
| De Horsey, | 36 |
| Dei Buoncompagni, | 65 |
| Dei Camei, | 30 |
| De Jersey, | 65 |
| De la Fayette, | 81 |
| De la Fleche, | 50 |
| De la Fontaine, | 84 |
| De Lamertine, | 46 |
| De la Poole, | 85 |
| De la Riviere, | 85 |
| De l'Estaing, | 85 |
| Dell' Abbate, | 62 |
| Dell' Acquila, | 44 |
| Delphini, | 48 |
| De Lupo, | 41 |
| De Malatesti, | 24 |
| De Molis, | 56 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Demon, | 139 |
| De Montmorenci, | 65 |
| Demetrius, | 20 |
| Demosthenes, | 21 |
| Dempster, | 58 |
| Denbigh, | 126 |
| Denis, | 20 |
| Denison, | 66 |
| Denoon, | 107 |
| Deor, | 70 |
| De Quincy, | 81 |
| De Quincy, Thomas, | 82 |
| Derbyshere, | 101 |
| De Ruyter, Admiral, | 36 |
| Desaix, | 84 |
| Des Isnards, | 65 |
| Des Laurents, | 65 |
| De Saulcy, | 81 |
| De Vacca, | 42 |
| Devereux, | 95 |
| De Vesci, | 104 |
| De Wilde, | 121 |
| De Witt, | 34 |
| De Zaix, | 84 |
| Dick, | 132 |
| Dickens, | 67 |
| Dickie, | 67 |
| Dickson, | 132 |
| Di Cola, | 65 |
| Ditchen, | 86 |
| Dixon, | 133 |
| Doig, | 36 |
| Dolphin, | 48 |
| Dolphingley, | 48 |
| Don, | 86 |
| Donald, | 149 |
| Donegan, | 74 |
| Donellan, | 74 |
| Donnan, | 74 |
| Doran, | 74 |
| Dorcas, | 19 |
| D'Orleans, | 65 |
| Dorothy, | 19 |
| D'Orsey, | 36 |
| Dotterel, | 46 |
| Douglas, | 90, 144 |
| Dove, | 46, 146 |
| Dow, | 33, 146 |
| Drake, | 45 |
| Drinkmilke, | 139 |
| Drinkwater, | 84 |
| Drummond, | 107 |
| Dubocage, | 81 |
| Duchesne, | 81 |
| Duck, | 45 |
| Duck, Stephen, | 45 |
| Duckworth, | 45 |
| Du Fay, | 81 |
| Duff, | 33 |
| Dugald, | 149 |
| Dugueselin, | 85 |
| Duke, | 62 |
| Du Moulin, | 56 |
| Dun, | 110 |
| Dunbar, | 107 |
| Duncan, | 144, 148, 149 |
| Dunce, | 139 |
| Dundas, | 107 |
| Dunlop, | 85 |
| Dunmore, | 107 |
| Dunn, | 33 |
| Dunsmure, | 107 |
| Du Quesnoy, | 81 |
| Du Rieu, | 85 |
| Duvivier, | 85 |
| Eagle, | 44 |
| Eaglesham, | 44 |
| Eagleshead, | 44 |
| Easter, | 62 |
| Eaton, | 113 |
| Ebenezer, | 149 |
| Eberhard, | 41 |
| Eden, | 86 |
| Edie, | 67 |
| Edinburgh, | 102 |
| Edith, | 19 |
| Edmonstone, | 115 |
| Edmund, | 69 |
| Edward, | 69, 141, 149 |
| Edwards, | 64, 149 |
| Edwin, | 69 |
| Eferhard, | 41 |
| Egbert, | 69 |
| Egles, | 44 |
| Eglesfield, | 44 |
| Einar, | 23, 118 |
| Eleanor, | 19 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Eleazer, | 15 |
| Eldred, | 69 |
| Elgin, | 102 |
| Elias, | 48 |
| Elijah, | 15 |
| Elisha, | 15 |
| Eliza, | 19, 150 |
| Elizabeth, | 19, 147, 150 |
| Ellen, | 19, 150 |
| Ellery, | 136 |
| Elliott, | 142 |
| Ellis, | 48 |
| Elmore, | 127 |
| Elphinstone, | 43 |
| Elspet, | 150 |
| Emerich, | 136 |
| Emery, | 136 |
| Emily, | 19, 150 |
| Emma, | 19 |
| Emmanuel, | 15 |
| England, | 87 |
| Enoch, | 15 |
| Ephraim, | 15 |
| Erasmus, | 20, 140 |
| Erick, King, | 23 |
| Ermenrich, | 136 |
| Ernest, | 20, 141 |
| Erskine, | 53 |
| Esther, | 18 |
| Ethelbad, | 69 |
| Ethelbert, | 69 |
| Ethelfred, | 69 |
| Ethelstan, | 69 |
| Ethelwald, | 69 |
| Ethelwold, | 69 |
| Eugene, | 20 |
| Eugene, Prince, | 20 |
| Eugenie, Empress, | 110 |
| Euphemia, | 150 |
| Eusebius, | 20 |
| Eustace, | 20, 141 |
| Evans, | 148 |
| Eve, | 18 |
| Everard, | 41 |
| Everett, | 41 |
| Eveson, | 70 |
| Evreux, Counts of, | 95 |
| Ewbank, | 85 |
| Ezekiel, | 15 |
| Ezra, | 15 |
| Faber, | 56 |
| Fabius, | 28 |
| Fabricius, | 56 |
| Fabrucci, | 56 |
| Fairbairn, | 34 |
| Fairfax, | 26 |
| Fairfowl, | 47 |
| Falcon, | 45 |
| Falconer, | 45 |
| Falkenstein, | 46 |
| Falkner, | 46 |
| Fane, | 24 |
| Fanny, | 150 |
| Farie, | 57, 58 |
| Farmer, | 54 |
| Farnham, | 82, 136 |
| Farnsworth, | 82 |
| Farnum, | 136 |
| Farr, | 145 |
| Farrer, | 57 |
| Fat, | 139 |
| Fauntleroy, | 136 |
| Felix, | 16 |
| Fennel, | 78 |
| Ferdinand, | 141 |
| Ferguson, | 148 |
| Ferne, | 78 |
| Ferrar, | 57 |
| Ferrari, | 57 |
| Ferraris, | 57 |
| Ferrars, | 57 |
| Ferreira, | 57 |
| Ferreras, | 57 |
| Ferretti, | 57 |
| Ferrey, | 57 |
| Ferri, | 57 |
| Ferrie, | 57 |
| Ferrier, | 57 |
| Ferriers, | 57 |
| Ferris, | 57 |
| Fevre, Le, | 56 |
| Fiend, | 139 |
| Fife, | 101, 145 |
| Finch, | 46, 145 |
| Finny, | 48 |
| Fish, | 48, 145 |
| Fishbourne, | 48 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Fisher, | 48, 54, 141 |
| Fisk, | 48 |
| Fiskin, | 48 |
| Fitz-Aymon, | 66 |
| Fitz-Clarence, | 66 |
| Fitz-George, | 65 |
| Fitz-Gilbert, | 65 |
| Fitzhardinge, | 65 |
| Fitz-Herbert, | 65 |
| Fitz-Hugh, | 65 |
| Fitzroy, | 65, 66 |
| Fitz-Simon, | 65 |
| Fitz-William, | 24 |
| Flaccus, | 28 |
| Flannigan, | 74 |
| Flashman, | 139 |
| Fleming, | 87 |
| Fletcher, | 51 |
| Flora, | 150 |
| Flower, | 77 |
| Flowerdew, | 77 |
| Flowers, | 77 |
| Foote, | 29 |
| Ford, | 84 |
| Fordyce, | 145 |
| Forest, | 78 |
| Forester, | 54 |
| Forrester, | 78 |
| Fortescue, | 52 |
| Fortiguerra, | 50 |
| Forster, | 54 |
| Foulis, | 78 |
| Fountain, | 84 |
| Fox, | 42, 146 |
| Foxhunter, | 54 |
| France, | 87 |
| Frances, | 19, 150 |
| Francis, | 141, 149 |
| Franklin, | 54 |
| Fraser, | 81, 144, 147, 148 |
| Freebody, | 29 |
| French, | 87 |
| Frere, | 62 |
| Frerot, | 69 |
| Freyhofer, | 54 |
| Friar, | 62 |
| Frier, | 62 |
| Fryer, | 62 |
| Frogge, | 139 |
| Fronto, | 28 |
| Fuchs, | 42 |
| Fulford, | 85 |
| Fuller, | 58 |
| Gabriel, | 15 |
| Gager, | 51 |
| Galla, | 28 |
| Galloway, | 101 |
| Gam, | 29 |
| Gardner, | 59 |
| Garibaldi, | 50 |
| Garth, | 82 |
| Garvie, | 48 |
| Gascoyne, | 87 |
| Gaylor, | 55 |
| Gebhart, | 28 |
| Ged, | 48 |
| Geddes, | 48 |
| Gellatly, | 30 |
| George, | 20, 141, 147, 149 |
| Georgina, | 150 |
| Gerard, | 50, 140 |
| Gerhard, | 50 |
| Germaine, | 87 |
| German, | 16 |
| Gertrude, | 19 |
| Ghost, | 139 |
| Gibson, | 148 |
| Gideon, | 15 |
| Giffard, | 28 |
| Gifford, | 29 |
| Gilbert, | 69, 149 |
| Gilchrist, | 62, 113 |
| Gildart, | 55 |
| Gilder, | 55 |
| Giles, | 20 |
| Gilfillan, | 113 |
| Gillespie, | 113 |
| Gillies, | 113 |
| Gilman, | 40 |
| Gilmore, | 113 |
| Gilroy, | 113 |
| Gilruth, | 113 |
| Gilvray, | 113 |
| Gimlet, | 138 |
| Ginger, | 139 |
| Giotto, | 70 |
| Giovanossi, | 70 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Girardin, | 69 |
| Girardot, | 69 |
| Gladstone, | 114 |
| Glasgow, | 102, 145 |
| Glass, | 35 |
| Gledstanes, | 114 |
| Glen, | 111 |
| Glencairn, | 111 |
| Glendinning, | 111 |
| Glendonwyn, | 111 |
| Glennie, | 111 |
| Glover, | 54 |
| Godard, | 62 |
| Goderich, | 62 |
| Godfrey, | 141 |
| Godolphin, | 99 |
| Godsall, | 62 |
| Godwin, | 62 |
| Goldfinch, | 46 |
| Goldsmith, | 56 |
| Good, | 145 |
| Goodbody, | 29 |
| Goodbow, | 51 |
| Goodman, | 98 |
| Goodrich, | 62 |
| Goose, | 139 |
| Gordon, | 103 |
| Gotley, | 43 |
| Gough, | 35 |
| Goujon, | 48 |
| Gow, | 56 |
| Grace, | 19, 24, 150 |
| Græme, | 121 |
| Graham, | 121, 142, 144, 148 |
| Grandjean, | 24 |
| Grant, | 144, 148 |
| Grattan, | 74 |
| Gray, | 145, 148 |
| Gready, | 139 |
| Green, | 35, 145, 148 |
| Greenaway, | 35 |
| Greenfield, | 35 |
| Greenhill, | 35 |
| Greenhow, | 35 |
| Greenman, | 35 |
| Greenock, | 102 |
| Greenshields, | 35 |
| Greenslade, | 35 |
| Greensmith, | 35 |
| Griffith, | 17 |
| Griffiths, | 149 |
| Grime, | 121 |
| Grimm, | 121 |
| Groggan, | 74 |
| Groote, | 26, 140 |
| Grootjan, | 24 |
| Grostete, | 26 |
| Grotius, | 26, 140 |
| Groundwater, | 84 |
| Grove, | 78 |
| Grozet, | 136 |
| Gudgeon, | 48 |
| Guercino, | 24 |
| Guild, | 55 |
| Guilder, | 55 |
| Guillemin, | 40, 69 |
| Guillotin, | 69 |
| Gunter, | 50 |
| Guthrie, | 96 |
| Gwillim, | 64 |
| Gwynne, | 34 |
| Gyller, | 55 |
| Haddock, | 145 |
| Hagar, | 18 |
| Hagg, | 139 |
| Hahnemann, | 82 |
| Haig, | 82 |
| Hale, | 28 |
| Halket, | 135 |
| Hall, | 148 |
| Halliday, | 132 |
| Halliwell, | 84 |
| Hamilton, | 108, 145, 148 |
| Hammond, | 31 |
| Hancock, | 67 |
| Hannah, | 18, 149 |
| Hardy, | 25 |
| Harriet, | 149 |
| Harrington, | 48 |
| Harris, | 64, 149 |
| Harrison, | 149 |
| Harrower, | 51 |
| Hartman, | 25 |
| Hartmann, | 25 |
| Hathorne, | 82 |
| Havard, | 23 |
| Hawes, | 82 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Hawke, | 45 |
| Hawthorne, | 82 |
| Hay, | 91 |
| Hazelfoot, | 82 |
| Hazelrig, | 82 |
| Head, | 29 |
| Headach, | 139 |
| Heath, | 82 |
| Heathcote, | 82 |
| Heatherley, | 82 |
| Heaton, | 139 |
| Heavisides, | 29 |
| Hector, | 20 |
| Helen, | 19, 147, 149 |
| Helena, | 19 |
| Henderson, | 66, 148 |
| Hengist, | 36 |
| Henrietta, | 149 |
| Henry, | 138, 141, 149 |
| Herd, | 54 |
| Herdman, | 54 |
| Hermann, | 50 |
| Heron, | 47, 145 |
| Herries, Lord, | 124 |
| Herring, | 48 |
| Heurteloup, | 41 |
| Hezekiah, | 15 |
| Hilary, | 16, 136 |
| Hill, | 148 |
| Hilton, | 113 |
| Hoare, | 25 |
| Hodge, | 123 |
| Hodgkin, | 123 |
| Hodgkinson, | 123 |
| Hodgson, | 123 |
| Hofer, | 54 |
| Hogarth, | 31 |
| Hogg, | 145 |
| Holbrooke, | 85 |
| Holdsheaf, | 81 |
| Holdwater, | 139 |
| Holland, | 87 |
| Hollinshed, | 82 |
| Holt, | 82 |
| Holyock, | 78 |
| Holywood, | 141 |
| Hoog, | 24 |
| Hooper, | 58 |
| Hop-Pringle, | 63 |
| Horsa, | 36 |
| Horsebrugh, | 37 |
| Horsefall, | 36 |
| Horseley, | 36 |
| Horseman, | 36 |
| Horsepool, | 36 |
| Howard, | 127, 128 |
| Howell, | 17 |
| Hugh, | 149 |
| Hughes, | 149 |
| Hugo, | 23 |
| Humboldt, | 25 |
| Humpo, | 139 |
| Humphrey, | 25 |
| Hundason, | 23 |
| Hundi, | 23 |
| Hunibald, | 25 |
| Hunter, | 54, 145, 148 |
| Huntingdon, | 109 |
| Huntington, | 139 |
| Idle, | 139 |
| Inches, | 93 |
| Inglis, | 87 |
| Ings, | 70 |
| Inman, | 58 |
| Innes, | 93 |
| Isaac, | 15 |
| Isabella, | 19, 147, 150 |
| Isaiah, | 15 |
| Isobel, Princess, | 115 |
| Israel, | 15 |
| Ivyleaf, | 78 |
| Jackson, | 149 |
| Jacob, | 15 |
| James, | 141, 147, 149 |
| Jane, | 147, 150 |
| Janet, | 147, 150 |
| Jasmin, | 75 |
| Jean, | 150 |
| Jeanet, | 69 |
| Jeanie, | 150 |
| Jeanin, | 69 |
| Jeanot, | 69 |
| Jehennot, | 69 |
| Jelly, | 139 |
| Jemima, | 150 |
| Jenkins, | 70 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Jenkinson, | 70 |
| Jennings, | 70 |
| Jessamy, | 75 |
| Jessie, | 147, 150 |
| Joab, | 15 |
| Joan, | 150 |
| Job, | 15 |
| Joel, | 15 |
| Johannot, | 69 |
| John, | 15, 141, 147, 149 |
| Johnson, | 63, 147 |
| Johnston, | 142, 144, 147, 148 |
| Johnstone, | 113 |
| Joice, | 31 |
| Jollie, | 31 |
| Joliffe, | 31 |
| Jonah, | 15 |
| Jonathan, | 15 |
| Jones, | 64, 146, 148 |
| Josceline, | 141 |
| Joseph, | 15, 149 |
| Joshua, | 15, 63 |
| Josias, | 15 |
| Joy, | 31 |
| Joyce, | 19 |
| Judah, | 15 |
| Judith, | 18 |
| Jugs, | 139 |
| Julius, | 141 |
| Keigwin, | 36 |
| Keith, | 125 |
| Kellerman, | 54 |
| Kelso, | 102 |
| Kemp, | 50 |
| Kempenfelt, | 50 |
| Kempster, | 50 |
| Kemyss, | 30 |
| Kenneth, | 149 |
| Ker, | 30 |
| Kerr, | 142, 144, 148 |
| Keux, | 54 |
| Kidney, | 139 |
| Killigrew, | 44 |
| Killum, | 136 |
| Kilpatrick, | 62 |
| Kimber, | 50 |
| Kincaid, | 113 |
| King, | 54, 62, 149 |
| Kinghorn, | 112 |
| Kinglake, | 84 |
| Kingston, | 113, 136 |
| Kinloch, | 84 |
| Kinnaird, | 112 |
| Kinnear, | 113 |
| Kinniburgh, | 113 |
| Kinross, | 112 |
| Kirkaldy, | 110 |
| Kirke, | 62 |
| Kirkham, | 110 |
| Kirkland, | 110 |
| Kirkpatrick, | 110, 145 |
| Kirkwall, | 110 |
| Kirkwood, | 110 |
| Kirwan, | 74 |
| Kitchener, | 58 |
| Kiuper, | 58 |
| Klein, | 24 |
| Kneebone, | 139 |
| Knight, | 54, 62 |
| Knox, | 131 |
| Koe, | 42 |
| Kohler, | 54 |
| Korthals, | 24 |
| Kortman, | 24 |
| Koster, | 58 |
| Kuhn, | 25 |
| Kuper, | 59 |
| Kynaston, | 136 |
| L'Abbe', | 62 |
| Labeo, | 28 |
| Labouchere, | 58 |
| Lachlan, | 149 |
| La Croix, | 62 |
| La Forge, | 57 |
| Laing, | 24 |
| Laggan, | 106 |
| Lake, | 84 |
| Lamb, | 145 |
| Lambert, | 69 |
| La Martine, | 46 |
| Lame, | 139 |
| Lammie, | 67 |
| L'Amy, | 67 |
| Lance, | 49 |
| Lang, | 24 |
| Lardner, | 59 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Latimer, | 54 |
| Lauder, | 145 |
| Launder, | 59 |
| Laurence, | 16 |
| Laurie, | 26 |
| La Vache, | 42 |
| Law, | 110 |
| Lazarus, | 15 |
| Lazy, | 139 |
| Leaf, | 78 |
| Leakey, | 139 |
| Leburn, | 85 |
| Le Camus, | 24 |
| Le Chauf, | 24 |
| Le Chien, | 36 |
| Ledoux, | 26 |
| Lee, | 149 |
| Leek, | 78 |
| Le Fevre, | 56 |
| Lefroy, | 26 |
| Legge, | 29 |
| Le Goff, | 56 |
| Le Grand, | 24 |
| Le Gras, | 24 |
| Le Gros, | 24 |
| Leith, | 145 |
| Le Long, | 24 |
| Le Mercier, | 59 |
| Lent, | 62 |
| Lentulus, | 28 |
| Leon, | 40 |
| Leoni, | 40 |
| Leopard, | 41 |
| Leper, | 41 |
| Le Preux, | 25 |
| Le Rouse, | 35 |
| Le Sauvage, | 121 |
| Letitia, | 19 |
| Leven, | 86 |
| Le Vieux, | 26 |
| Lewellyn, | 17 |
| Lewis, | 149 |
| Leyburn, | 85 |
| Liberton, | 41 |
| Libberton, | 41 |
| Licie, | 139 |
| Lightbody, | 29 |
| Lightfoot, | 29 |
| Lilburne, | 77 |
| Lillias, | 150 |
| Lillie, | 77 |
| Lillienthal, | 77 |
| Lilly, | 77, 150 |
| Lily, | 77 |
| Lincoln, | 101 |
| Lind, | 83 |
| Lindsay, | 83 |
| Lintel, | 28 |
| Linton, | 113 |
| Lion, | 40 |
| Lionel, | 16 |
| Lions, | 40 |
| L'Isle, | 93 |
| Little, | 145 |
| Littleboy, | 24 |
| Littlejohn, | 24, 145 |
| Littleman, | 24 |
| Lizars, | 27 |
| Lloyd, | 33 |
| Loch, | 48, 84 |
| Locksmith, | 56 |
| Logan, | 106 |
| Logie, | 106 |
| Long, | 24, 145 |
| Longespie, | 50 |
| Longshanks, | 29 |
| Lopes, | 42 |
| Lopez, | 42 |
| Lorimer, | 54 |
| Lothian, | 101, 145 |
| Loudon, | 109 |
| Love, | 146 |
| Lovejoy, | 31 |
| Low, | 146 |
| Lowe, | 40 |
| Lowther, | 93 |
| Lucas, | 20 |
| Lucius, | 16 |
| Luke, | 20 |
| Lukin, | 67 |
| Lupa, | 42 |
| Lupi, | 41 |
| Luther, | 50 |
| Lyall, | 93 |
| Lyell, | 93 |
| Lyle, | 93 |
| Lyon, | 40, 145 |

PAGE

Macaulay, . . . . . 74
MacBain, . . . . . 74
MacBean, . . . . . 74
MacBride, . . . . . 74
M'Cambridge, . . . . . 101
M'Candless, . . . . . 136
M'Caw, . . . . . 74
M'Cheyne, . . . . . 36
M'Clery, . . . . . 74
M'Corquodale, . . . . . 74
M'Cracken, . . . . . 74
M'Credie, . . . . . 74
M'Cubbin, . . . . . 74
MacCulloch, . . . . . 72
MacDonald, 64, 130, 142, 144, 146, 148
MacEachen, . . . . . 74
MacEwan, . . . . . 72
M'Gachen, . . . . . 74
M'Geoch, . . . . . 74
MacGeôrge, . . . . . 73
M'Ghie, . . . . . 65
M'Gill, . . . . . 74
MacGillivray, . . . . . 74
M'Gowan, . . . . . 56
MacGrègor, . . . . 65, 148
M'Guffie, . . . . . 71
M'Guffock, . . . . . 71
M'Guffog, . . . . . 71
M'Guffy, . . . . . 71
M'Harg, . . . . . 74
Machell, . . . . . 36
MacIan, . . . . . 72
MacIntosh, . . . . 24, 74
MacIntyre, . . . . . 64
MacIvor, . . . . . 65
MacKay, 65, 142, 144, 146, 148
MacKean, . . . . . 74
MacKeand, . . . . . 74
MacKeever, . . . . . 65
MacKenzie, . . 24, 65, 147, 148
M'Kerlie, . . . . . 70
M'Kerrell, . . . . . 71
MacKichan, . . . . . 72
Mackie, . . . . . 65
Mackinlay, . . . . . 65
Mackinnell, . . . . . 74
Mackinnon, . . . . . 64
MacLachlan, . . . . . 65
M'Laughlin, . . . . . 65

PAGE

Maclean, . . . 144, 147, 148
MacLennan, . . . . . 73
MacLeod, . . . . 144, 148
Macklin, . . . . . 65
M'Lurg, . . . . . 74
M'Master, . . . . . 74
M'Meekin, . . . . . 73
M'Micken, . . . . . 73
M'Miking, . . . . . 72
MacMillan, . . . . . 73
MacNab, . . . . . 64
M'Naught, . . . . . 73
M'Neill, . . . . . 65
M'Nish, . . . . . 74
M'Pherson, . . . . . 64
M'Quaker, . . . . . 74
M'Reikie, . . . . . 74
MacTaggart, . . . . 74, 144
MacVicar, . . . . . 62
M'Whannel, . . . . . 74
M'Whinnie, . . . . . 74
Magdalene, . . . . . 19
Magnus, . . . . . 23
Mainwaring, . . . . . 58
Malachi, . . . . . 15
Malavista, . . . . . 24
Malcolm, . . . . . 149
Malemains, . . . . . 24
Malesherbes, . . . . . 78
Mallet, . . . . . 49
Malliherb, . . . . . 77
Marcellus, . . . . . 50
Margaret, . . . 19, 147, 150
Maria, . . . . . 150
Marion, . . . . . 150
Marjoribanks, . . . . . 127
Marjorie, Princess, . . 127, 134
Mark, . . . . . 16
Marquis, . . . . . 62
Marryatt, . . . . . 70
Marshall, . . . . . 62
Martel, . . . . . 49
Marten, . . . . . 46
Martha, . . . . . 18, 150
Martin, . . 16, 46, 144, 148, 149
Martinez, . . . . . 137
Martlett, . . . . . 46
Mary, . . . . 19, 147, 150
Mary, Princess, . . 109, 115

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Mason, | 54 |
| Mathison, | 66 |
| Matilda, | 19, 150 |
| Matthew, | 15, 141, 149 |
| Matten, | 62 |
| Maud, | 19 |
| Maude, | 136 |
| Mauduit, | 84 |
| Maule, | 49, 50 |
| Maurice, | 16, 141 |
| Maxtone, | 125 |
| Maxwell, | 123 |
| Maynard, | 26 |
| Maypole, | 139 |
| Mears, | 84 |
| Meikle, | 145 |
| Meiklejohn, | 24, 145 |
| Melancthon, | 140 |
| Melicent, | 19 |
| Melrose, | 102, 145 |
| Mendelsohn, | 63 |
| Menelaus, | 21 |
| Mercator, | 59 |
| Mercer, | 59 |
| Mercier, | 59 |
| Meredith, | 17, 140 |
| Merode, | 129 |
| Messer, | 59 |
| Metcalf, | 42 |
| Michael, | 15 |
| Michelet, | 69 |
| Mickle, | 28 |
| Middlemiss, | 62 |
| Middleton, | 56 |
| Milbanke, | 55 |
| Mildred, | 19 |
| Milksop, | 139 |
| Mill, | 55 |
| Millar, | 55 |
| Miller, | 55, 145, 147, 148 |
| Milligan, | 55, 74 |
| Milliken, | 55 |
| Mills, | 55, 56 |
| Milman, | 55 |
| Milne, | 55 |
| Milner, | 55 |
| Milnes, | 55 |
| Milton, | 56 |
| Mitchell, | 28, 148 |
| Moald, | 136 |
| Mohlen, | 56 |
| Molière, | 55 |
| Monahan, | 74 |
| Monk, | 62 |
| Monkey, | 139 |
| Montague, | 100 |
| Montalt, | 136 |
| Montgomery, | 102 |
| Montjoy, | 31 |
| Montrose, | 145 |
| Moody, | 120 |
| Moor, | 127 |
| Moore, | 127, 149 |
| More, | 27 |
| Moreau, | 35 |
| Morel, | 35 |
| Morell, | 35 |
| Morgagni, | 18 |
| Morgan, | 17, 149 |
| Morghen, | 18 |
| Morland, | 127 |
| Morris, | 149 |
| Morrison, | 144, 148 |
| Moses, | 15 |
| Mowatt, | 136 |
| Mudd, | 139 |
| Mug, | 139 |
| Muhlen, | 56 |
| Muir, | 127 |
| Mule, | 139 |
| Mules, | 56 |
| Mulligan, | 55 |
| Müller, | 56 |
| Munro, | 148 |
| Murdoch, | 149 |
| Murray, | 99, 142, 147, 148 |
| Muschet, | 136 |
| Muter, | 55 |
| Myrtle, | 78 |
| Naesmyth, | 57 |
| Nairn, | 102, 145 |
| Napier, | 122 |
| Nash, | 82 |
| Nasmyth, | 57 |
| Naso, | 28 |
| Nathaniel, | 15 |
| Neil, | 149 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Nelson, | 70 |
| Netherwood, | 78 |
| Nettle, | 77 |
| Nettleton, | 77 |
| Newman, | 139 |
| Nicholas, | 20 |
| Nicklin, | 67 |
| Noakes, | 82 |
| Noble, | 62, 145 |
| Noel, | 62 |
| Nolan, | 74 |
| Norman, | 149 |
| Nutley, | 78 |
| Nutt, | 78 |
| Nuttall, | 78 |
| Oakley, | 79 |
| Oaks, | 79 |
| Oastler, | 54 |
| Obadiah, | 15 |
| O'Brien, | 65 |
| O'Carroll, | 65, 70 |
| Ochterlony, | 105 |
| Ockley, | 79 |
| O'Connell, | 65 |
| O'Connor, | 65 |
| O'Donnell, | 65 |
| Œcolampadius, | 140 |
| Oehlenschlager, | 59 |
| O'Grady, | 65 |
| O'Hara, | 65 |
| O'Kelly, | 65 |
| Okeover, | 82 |
| O'Leary, | 65 |
| Oliphant, | 43 |
| Oliver, | 16 |
| Olympia, | 19 |
| O'Meara, | 65 |
| O'Neill, | 65 |
| Onthank, | 29 |
| Onwhyn, | 31 |
| Osborne, | 69 |
| Osgood, | 69 |
| Osmund, | 69 |
| Oswald, | 69 |
| Oswin, | 69 |
| Otterborne, | 85 |
| Ouseley, | 85 |
| Owen, | 17 |
| Oxenden, | 42 |
| Oxley, | 42 |
| Paetus, | 28 |
| Pagan, | 135 |
| Page, | 54 |
| Palfrey, | 36 |
| Palfreyman, | 36 |
| Pallavicini, | 45 |
| Palm, | 80 |
| Palma, | 80 |
| Palmer, | 62 |
| Paravisini, | 45 |
| Parker, | 58, 149 |
| Parret, | 86 |
| Parsley, | 78 |
| Parsons, | 62 |
| Partridge, | 47 |
| Paschall, | 62 |
| Pasdeloup, | 41 |
| Paternoster, | 62 |
| Paterson, | 147, 148 |
| Paton, | 132 |
| Patton, | 132 |
| Patrick, | 16 |
| Paul, | 16 |
| Paulett, | 67 |
| Paulowicz, | 66 |
| Pauncefoot, | 29 |
| Payne, | 135 |
| Paynter, | 54 |
| Peabody, | 29 |
| Peacock, | 47 |
| Pease, | 78 |
| Peasecod, | 78 |
| Peddie, | 47 |
| Pedo, | 28 |
| Peebles, | 102, 145 |
| Pencoit, | 82 |
| Pendrigh, | 110 |
| Penelope, | 19 |
| Penn, | 110 |
| Pendennis, | 110 |
| Pennefather, | 29 |
| Pennycuik, | 110 |
| Penrose, | 82 |
| Pentecost, | 62 |
| Pentland, | 110 |
| Percival, | 141 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Peregrine, | 16 |
| Perfect, | 62 |
| Perkin, | 67 |
| Perkins, | 67 |
| Peter, | 20, 141, 149 |
| Peterkin, | 67 |
| Petit, | 24 |
| Petty, | 24 |
| Peyton, | 132 |
| Phelps, | 64 |
| Philip, | 20 |
| Philipeau, | 69 |
| Philipiot, | 69 |
| Philipon, | 69 |
| Philips, | 149 |
| Phillips, | 63 |
| Philpot, | 67 |
| Philpotts, | 67 |
| Philps, | 64 |
| Phineas, | 15 |
| Phœbe, | 19 |
| Photius, | 21 |
| Physicke, | 139 |
| Piccolomini, | 24 |
| Picot, | 30 |
| Picton, | 48 |
| Piedelou, | 42 |
| Piedevache, | 42 |
| Pigeon, | 46 |
| Pigge, | 139 |
| Pighead, | 139 |
| Pigot, | 30 |
| Pike, | 48 |
| Pilgrim, | 62 |
| Piso, | 28 |
| Plant, | 78 |
| Planta, | 78 |
| Plantagenet, | 75 |
| Platvoet, | 29 |
| Plover, | 46 |
| Pokery | 139 |
| Poland, | 87 |
| Polk, | 136 |
| Polson, | 66 |
| Polwhele, | 85 |
| Pomerule, | 81 |
| Pond, | 85 |
| Poole, | 85 |
| Poopy, | 139 |
| Pope, | 62 |
| Porter, | 58 |
| Pot, | 139 |
| Pottinger, | 58 |
| Powell, | 63 |
| Powis, | 86 |
| Pozzo di Borgo, | 85 |
| Praat, | 30 |
| Pratt, | 30 |
| Prettyman, | 29 |
| Price, | 63, 149 |
| Prideaux, | 84 |
| Pridham, | 30 |
| Priest, | 62 |
| Prigge, | 139 |
| Primrose, | 77 |
| Prince, | 62 |
| Pringle, | 62 |
| Prior, | 62 |
| Priscilla, | 19 |
| Pritchard, | 63 |
| Probert, | 63 |
| Proctor, | 140 |
| Prodger, | 63 |
| Proude, | 30 |
| Proudfoot, | 29 |
| Provan, | 81 |
| Proverbs, | 139 |
| Prudhomme, | 30 |
| Pryce, | 63 |
| Pugh, | 63 |
| Punch, | 139 |
| Purdie, | 30 |
| Purves, | 55 |
| Putnam, | 84 |
| Pyne, | 79 |
| Pyreton, | 79 |
| Quash, | 139 |
| Quicklove, | 139 |
| Quigley, | 82 |
| Quin, | 35 |
| Quintin, | 16 |
| Rachael, | 150 |
| Rachel, | 19 |
| Radcliffe, | 136 |
| Radish, | 139 |
| Raleigh, | 41 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Ramsay, | 127 |
| Ramsbottom, | 82 |
| Ramsden, | 82 |
| Rapin, | 47 |
| Rawbone, | 139 |
| Rawlings, | 70 |
| Rawlins, | 70 |
| Rawlinson, | 70 |
| Rebecca, | 19, 150 |
| Redmond, | 31 |
| Reehorst, | 41 |
| Rees, | 35 |
| Regan, | 74 |
| Reid, | 33, 147, 148 |
| Reuben, | 15 |
| Rhys, | 35 |
| Rice, | 35 |
| Richard, | 141 |
| Richardson, | 66 |
| Ripley, | 85 |
| Ritchie, | 67 |
| Rivers, | 84 |
| Robert, | 141, 147, 149 |
| Roberts, | 64, 148 |
| Robertson, | 63, 114, 144, 146, 148 |
| Robie, | 67 |
| Robina, | 150 |
| Robinson, | 146, 148 |
| Robson, | 140 |
| Roderick, | 149 |
| Rodger, | 122, 123 |
| Roe, | 48 |
| Roebuck, | 41 |
| Roger, | 122 |
| Rogers, | 123 |
| Rogerson, | 123 |
| Romanes, | 87 |
| Romayne, | 87 |
| Ronald, | 149 |
| Rooke, | 45 |
| Roper, | 59 |
| Rosa, | 19, 77 |
| Rosabella, | 19 |
| Rosamond, | 19 |
| Rosamond, Fair, | 128 |
| Roscoe, | 77 |
| Rose, | 76, 150 |
| Rosebottom, | 77 |
| Rosenmuller, | 77 |
| Rosenspar, | 77 |
| Rosiere, | 77 |
| Ross, | 145, 147, 148 |
| Roser, | 77 |
| Rothe, | 35 |
| Rothschild, | 35 |
| Rottengoose, | 139 |
| Rouge, | 35 |
| Rougheid, | 26 |
| Rousseau, | 35 |
| Roussel, | 35 |
| Rowantree, | 79 |
| Rowe, | 48 |
| Roy, | 33 |
| Roxburgh, | 102, 145 |
| Ruddiman, | 35 |
| Rufus, | 16 |
| Rugby, | 126 |
| Rugley, | 82 |
| Rumpe, | 139 |
| Rushbrook, | 85 |
| Russell, | 35 |
| Ruth, | 19 |
| Ryder, | 36 |
| Sadleir, | 54 |
| St Crispin, | 17 |
| St Crispinian, | 17 |
| St Denys, | 20 |
| St George, | 20 |
| St Maur, | 58 |
| Salisbury, | 101 |
| Salmon, | 48, 145 |
| Salome, | 19 |
| Salusbury, | 101 |
| Samuel, | 15, 149 |
| Sarah, | 150 |
| Sargent, | 50 |
| Saul, | 15 |
| Savage, | 121 |
| Sayer, | 59 |
| Saxon, | 87 |
| Saxton, | 62 |
| Scarlett, | 35 |
| Schemmilpenninck, | 36 |
| Schermer, | 50 |
| Schimmel, | 36 |
| Schmidt, | 56 |
| Schwartz, | 33 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Schwartzenberg, | 33 |
| Scotland, | 87 |
| Scott, | 87, 142, 147, 148 |
| Scroggie, | 78 |
| Sebastian, | 20 |
| Selcraig, | 110 |
| Selkirk, | 110 |
| Selo, | 28 |
| Semple, | 134 |
| Sevenoke, | 82 |
| Severn, | 86 |
| Seymour, | 58 |
| Shadow, | 139 |
| Shakspere, | 50 |
| Shannon, | 86 |
| Shave, | 139 |
| Shaw, | 78, 149 |
| Sheartlifte, | 139 |
| Shebeare, | 41 |
| Sheepshanks, | 29 |
| Sheffield, | 81 |
| Shelley, | 48 |
| Shepherd, | 54 |
| Sherburne, | 85 |
| Sheridan, | 74 |
| Sherman, | 50 |
| Shield, | 49 |
| Shields, | 49 |
| Shirt, | 139 |
| Shish, | 139 |
| Shoe, | 139 |
| Short, | 24, 27 |
| Shrimps | 139 |
| Sibylla, | 19 |
| Sides, | 29 |
| Sigurd, | 23, 117 |
| Silly, | 139 |
| Silverlock, | 34 |
| Simeon, | 15 |
| Simon, | 15 |
| Simons, | 63 |
| Simpkins, | 67 |
| Simpson, | 148 |
| Sims, | 63 |
| Sinclair, | 148 |
| Sitstilt, | 16 |
| Skene, | 52 |
| Skim, | 139 |
| Skinner, | 54 |
| Skull, | 139 |
| Slightbody, | 29 |
| Sloman, | 50 |
| Smeaton, | 56 |
| Smeets, | 56 |
| Smelt, | 139 |
| Smeton, | 56 |
| Smid, | 56 |
| Smith, | 56, 139, 145, 146, 148 |
| Smitt, | 56 |
| Smythe, | 56, 139 |
| Smytton, | 56 |
| Snaggs, | 139 |
| Snell, | 30 |
| Snowdon, | 110 |
| Solomon, | 15 |
| Somerset, | 101 |
| Somner, | 62 |
| Sonderdank, | 29 |
| Sophia, | 19, 150 |
| Souter, | 54, 114 |
| Spain, | 87 |
| Spattel, | 139 |
| Speak, | 31 |
| Speke, | 31 |
| Spearman, | 49 |
| Spears, | 49 |
| Spearsmith, | 56 |
| Spence, | 58 |
| Spencer, | 58 |
| Spinage, | 78 |
| Spittle, | 139 |
| Sponer, | 59 |
| Sponge, | 139 |
| Spooner, | 59 |
| Spotswood, | 78 |
| Spragge, | 30 |
| Sprague, | 30 |
| Sprat, | 48, 139 |
| Squalsh, | 139 |
| Squibb, | 139 |
| Stallion, | 36 |
| Stark, | 31, 142, 145 |
| Starkie, | 27 |
| Steed, | 36 |
| Steel, | 49 |
| Steiglitz, | 46 |
| Stephen, | 20, 141 |
| Sterk, | 31 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Stewart, | 142, 145, 146, 148 |
| Stiffe, | 139 |
| Stirling, | 145 |
| Stock, | 79 |
| Stocks, | 79 |
| Stockdale, | 79 |
| Stoddart, | 136 |
| Stonor, | 29 |
| Stothert, | 136 |
| Stoto, | 28 |
| Stott, | 145, 146 |
| Stow, | 90 |
| Strachan, | 86, 111 |
| Strateo, | 28 |
| Strathern, | 86, 111 |
| Strathie, | 112 |
| Strichen, | 112 |
| Stringer, | 51 |
| Stringfellow, | 51 |
| Strong, | 145 |
| Strongbow, | 51 |
| Strong-i-thairm, | 31 |
| Stuart, | 146 |
| Stubborne, | 139 |
| Studdard, | 136 |
| Stumff, | 24 |
| Sullivan, | 74 |
| Sumner, | 62 |
| Surtees, | 86 |
| Susan, | 19, 150 |
| Susanna, | 19 |
| Susannah, | 150 |
| Sutherland, | 101, 145, 148 |
| Swallow, | 46 |
| Swan, | 44, 145 |
| Swette, | 139 |
| Swift, | 80, 145 |
| Swine, | 139 |
| Sword, | 49 |
| Sylvester, | 141 |
| Symington, | 93 |
| Tabitha, | 19 |
| Talboys, | 83 |
| Tapper, | 58 |
| Tarbet, | 48 |
| Tasker, | 59 |
| Tasso, | 43 |
| Taunton, | 101 |
| Taylecoate, | 139 |
| Tayleure, | 54, 139 |
| Taylor, | 54, 139, 145, 148 |
| Teate, | 139 |
| Teesdale, | 86 |
| Telfer, | 51 |
| Temple, | 62, 100 |
| Tennyson, | 66 |
| Terry, | 136 |
| Thatcher, | 54, 58 |
| Theodore, | 21, 141 |
| Theodosius, | 21 |
| Theophilus, | 21 |
| Thierry, | 136 |
| Thin, | 145 |
| Thistlethwaite, | 82 |
| Thistlewood, | 82 |
| Thomas, | 15, 141, 147, 148, 149 |
| Thomasin, | 69 |
| Thomasseau, | 69 |
| Thompson, | 146, 148 |
| Thomson, | 144, 146, 148 |
| Thorfinn, | 23, 118 |
| Thorne, | 78 |
| Thorneley, | 78 |
| Thornhurst, | 78 |
| Thorstein, | 23 |
| Thorwaldsen, | 63 |
| Timbster, | 58 |
| Timothy, | 21 |
| Tintoretto, | 70 |
| Tobias, | 15 |
| Tod, | 42, 145, 146 |
| Todhunter, | 54 |
| Tomkin, | 67 |
| Tomkins, | 67 |
| Tomlin, | 67 |
| Tomlinson, | 67 |
| Topcliffe, | 107 |
| Töpper, | 118 |
| Toppfer, | 118 |
| Torello, | 42 |
| Toupard, | 118 |
| Toupart, | 119 |
| Touperd, | 118 |
| Townshend, | 66 |
| Towton, | 101 |
| Traill, | 120 |
| Traquair, | 112, 145 |
| Trengove, | 56 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Trent, | 86 |
| Trentham, | 86 |
| Trevannion, | 85 |
| Truebody, | 29 |
| Tripp, | 128 |
| Tristram, | 16 |
| Trotter, | 37 |
| Tudor, | 136 |
| Turbit, | 48 |
| Tupper, | 118 |
| Turnbull, | 42 |
| Turner, | 139, 145, 149 |
| Turnour, | 139 |
| Tweed, | 86 |
| Tweedie, | 86 |
| Tweeddale, | 86 |
| Tynte, | 35 |
| Tyrrell, | 120 |
| Ubel, | 31 |
| Underwood, | 78 |
| Uniacke, | 29 |
| Unthank, | 29 |
| Unwyn, | 31 |
| Upford, | 85 |
| Urbane, | 17 |
| Urseoli, | 41 |
| Ursula, | 19 |
| Valentine, | 16 |
| Van Bevere, | 43 |
| Van de Molen, | 56 |
| Vandeput, | 140 |
| Van der Linden, | 83 |
| Van der Meer, | 84 |
| Van der Weyer, | 48 |
| Van Horn, | 141 |
| Van Renesse, | 41 |
| Van Rensselaer, | 41 |
| Vane, | 35 |
| Varus, | 28 |
| Vaughan, | 24 |
| Veitch, | 42 |
| Vicar, | 62 |
| Vicars, | 62 |
| Vieilcastel, | 130 |
| Vigot, | 87 |
| Vile, | 139 |
| Villemain, | 40 |
| Vittles, | 139 |
| Vincent, | 16, 141 |
| Vincenzo, | 22 |
| Vipont, | 136 |
| Visdelou, | 41 |
| Vivian, | 16, 141 |
| Von Barfuss, | 23 |
| Von Lowenstein, | 40 |
| Von Muhlen, | 56 |
| Voyle, | 25 |
| Vyvyan, | 17 |
| Wager, | 52 |
| Wahab, | 136 |
| Wakely, | 27 |
| Walcot, | 83 |
| Wald, | 83 |
| Waldegrave, | 83 |
| Walker, | 145, 148, 149 |
| Walkinshaw, | 78 |
| Wallis, | 87 |
| Walsh, | 87 |
| Walter, | 149 |
| Waltham, | 83 |
| Walton, | 83 |
| Walwyn, | 85 |
| Ward, | 127, 149 |
| Warden, | 127 |
| Wardlaw, | 110 |
| Wardour, | 139 |
| Warner, | 58 |
| Waters, | 84 |
| Watson, | 66, 144, 148, 149 |
| Wauchope, | 100 |
| Wear, | 86 |
| Weber, | 58 |
| Webster, | 58 |
| Weddell, | 90 |
| Weissenwolf, | 42 |
| Weld, | 83 |
| Wellborne, | 85 |
| Wells, | 84 |
| Wellesley, | 84 |
| Welsh, | 87 |
| Wemyss, | 118 |
| Wesley, | 84 |
| Westmoreland, | 127 |
| Westwater, | 84 |
| Whale, | 139 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| White, | 145, 148, 149 |
| Whitecross, | 62 |
| Whitehead, | 34 |
| Whitelaw, | 34 |
| Whitelocke, | 34 |
| Whitesmith, | 56 |
| Whiteford, | 34 |
| Whiting, | 34 |
| Whitsun, | 62 |
| Whittaker, | 34 |
| Whyte, | 34 |
| Whytock, | 34 |
| Whytt, | 34 |
| Wight, | 31 |
| Wilbraham, | 85 |
| Wilcock, | 67 |
| Wilcox, | 67 |
| Wilcoxon, | 67 |
| Wild, | 121 |
| Wilhelmina, | 150 |
| Wilkie, | 48 |
| Wilkins, | 67 |
| Wilkinson, | 67 |
| Wilks, | 48 |
| Willement, | 40 |
| William, | 40, 141, 147, 149 |
| Williams, | 64, 148 |
| Williamson, | 63, 66 |
| Willis, | 64 |
| Wills, | 64 |
| Wilshere, | 101 |
| Wilson, | 146, 148 |
| Windygate, | 90 |
| Wingfield, | 52 |
| Winifred, | 19 |
| Winslow, | 136 |
| Wishart, | 136 |
| Witham, | 86 |
| Wolf, | 41 |
| Wolfe, | 41 |
| Wolfensberger, | 42 |
| Wolff, | 41 |
| Wood, | 78, 148 |
| Woodcock, | 46 |
| Woodhead, | 82 |
| Woodroffe, | 83 |
| Woodrow, | 83 |
| Wren, | 46 |
| Wrenham, | 46 |
| Wright, | 145, 148 |
| Wyatt, | 140 |
| Wyattville, | 140 |
| Wyborne, | 85 |
| Wylie, | 42 |
| Wynne, | 35 |
| Xavier, | 28 |
| Xenophon, | 21 |
| Yalden, | 31 |
| Yaldwin, | 31 |
| Yare, | 86 |
| Yates, | 90 |
| Yellowlees, | 35 |
| Yetts, | 90 |
| Yorke, | 101 |
| Young, | 148 |
| Zacharias, | 15 |
| Zedekiah, | 15 |
| Zimmerman, | 54 |
| Zoar, | 22 |
| Zouche, | 24 |
| Zwart, | 83 |


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